

Iran Shoots 11 More In Coup's Aftermath

TEHRAN, July 31 (Reuters) — Ten servicemen and a civilian were shot at dawn in Tehran's Evin Prison today after a revolutionary court condemned them to death for taking part in last month's failed coup.

The alleged plotters, whose week-long trial ended 48 hours ago, were among 24 people executed today for various offenses. So far, 36 convicted conspirators, most of them members of the armed forces, have been executed for allegedly attempting to topple Iran's Islamic republic and restore to power Shahpur Bakhtiari, the last premier to serve under the late shah.

Retired Col. Dariush Jale'i was the most senior of today's victims, who included two pilots, six non-commissioned officers and a civilian mechanic. More than 250 people accused of involvement in the attempted coup are still believed to be in detention.

Iran's revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has called for the death penalty for all convicted plotters.

The official news agency said three heroin dealers, a Jewish hotelier and a Tehran chief of Savak, the former shah's secret police, were among 13 other persons executed today in different cities.

Hotelier Shot

Ebrahim Borokhim, a prominent Iranian whose family owns two of the capital's luxury hotels, was shot at Evin for allegedly spying for Israel. A spokesman at the family's Royal Garden Hotel said several of Mr. Borokhim's brothers had fled

Gangs of Blacks Riot in Orlando For Second Day

ORLANDO, Fla., July 31 (UPI) — Gangs of young blacks burned and looted stores and threw rocks and bottles last night in the second straight night of violence in Orlando. At daybreak, police said the situation in the predominantly black Parramore section was calm, although streets were littered with broken glass and other debris.

The violence started Tuesday night after the arrest of a black woman at a bar. Yesterday police said they were investigating claims of police brutality by witnesses. This is the fifth such outbreak in a Southern city since May. Black disturbances occurred in Miami in May and again this month, and there was scattered violence in Tampa in May and in Chattanooga, Tenn., last week.

At least four persons, including a fireman, received slight injuries last night. There were at least 20 arrests. Two stores were gutted by fire, three others had minor fire damage and a number were vandalized and looted. Police barricaded today forced traffic to detour the 20-square-block area.

Police drove through the sector in the dark early today shouting over bullhorns to residents to stay indoors or face arrest, as two police helicopters flew overhead sweeping the streets with searchlights. Sheriff Melvin Coleman said "a great deal of restraint" was shown Tuesday night, when police withdrew to let a team of ministers calm things down. Police "moved a little quicker" last night, he said, "but we may have to re-evaluate that. We don't want to be part of any element that will escalate the situation."

to Israel and the United States but his elderly father, Eshag Borokhim, is awaiting sentence in Evin.

Meanwhile, students holding 52 American hostages issued their first statement since the death of the shah last Sunday in Cairo. As expected, they said it would not alter their captives' fate.

Ultimately, the fate of the hostages — seized 270 days ago when students invaded the U.S. Embassy in Tehran — will be decided by Iran's new parliament. But before the parliamentary decision the legislature first has to approve the appointment of a premier and a cabinet.

Thirteen candidates for the premiership are now being considered, according to the Kayhan newspaper. Among the candidates is Iran's roving Islamic judge, Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, the newspaper reported.

Student Statement

Today's statement by the students holding the hostages was unequivocal: "Until this great man (the United States) of the region and the world has been defeated, and its crimes are disclosed, our fight will continue," the students said in a declaration broadcast by the state radio.

Their statement included a message of support for pro-Khomeini Iranians arrested during last Sunday's demonstration in Washington, D.C., following news of the shah's death.

[United Press International reported that Iranian exiles in contact with Tehran said the United States is quietly violating its own boycott by allowing \$150 million in American-made spare parts to be shipped to the oil center of Abadan.]

[Sources in Paris said the spare parts were sent from Britain in an aircraft that began several weeks ago. They said Washington hoped it would favorably affect the hostage crisis.]

[The Paris exiles also said the Iranian parliament is getting ready to appoint a hostage committee — possibly next week — to review the cases of each captive in order to lay the groundwork for the debate when it does finally begin, UPI reported.]

Diplomats Implicated in Bombing

VIENNA, July 31 (Reuters) — Two Iraqi diplomats left Vienna today at the request of the Austrian government after being declared undesirable because of their alleged involvement in a bomb explosion near the Iranian embassy here, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The spokesman said the diplomats — Sami Hanna Attallah, a third secretary, and Hamid Tarrad, an attaché — were on the staff of the Iraqi embassy in Vienna and police inquiries had implicated them in a bomb explosion yesterday which injured eight people and damaged buildings in a district where a number of embassies are located.

The spokesman said there was "clear evidence that these diplomats were connected with the incident."

CIA and Shah Death

MOSCOW, July 31 (UPI) — Iranian newspapers are contending that the former shah was liquidated by the CIA because the agency feared the Majlis would demand his return once it considers the hostage question, Tass reported yesterday.

IOC Decision Razes U.S. Flag

MOSCOW, July 31 (UPI) — The International Olympic Committee will not fly the United States flag or play the American national anthem in Sunday's closing ceremonies at the Moscow Olympics, a well-placed IOC source said today.

Instead, the Los Angeles city flag and the Olympic anthem will be played, the source said. A letter from the White House to the IOC said the use of the flag would be "inappropriate" because of the Olympic boycott over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

IOC sources said the Moscow Organizing Committee did not want to worsen the already tense relations with the United States by flying the flag, but it would do whatever the IOC instructed. The IOC executive board met today and decided on the compromise, changing the protocol by which the national flag of the next city to host the Summer Olympic Games is flown at the end of the closing ceremony.

An 11-Inch Hole Said at Fault in Oil Rig Disaster

LONDON, July 31 (AP) — Structural engineers have traced the origin of an oil rig collapse in which 123 persons died in the North Sea last March to an 11-inch hole drilled in a leg brace, the Times of London reported today.

"It is understood tests carried out in Norway and the United Kingdom have established that a crack in a leg brace had spread from a hole drilled to allow a transponder to be affixed to the member," the British newspaper said. A transponder is an electronic device used to pinpoint the position of the rig.

The drilling rig, the Alexander L. Kielland, had been converted into a floating hotel for oil workers. It capsized in the Ekofisk oilfield in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea.

The rig turned upside down, trapping the victims under water, when one of its five legs collapsed during a storm. There were 80 survivors. The 1,000-ton leg was taken to Stavanger, the Norwegian oil center, for examination.

An official Norwegian inquiry into the disaster is expected to publish its report toward the end of August.

Justice Minister Resigns in Israel

TEL AVIV, July 31 (AP) — Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir announced his resignation today, but said it was not the result of a policy dispute.

Mr. Tamir, a member of Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin's Democratic Party, said he would remain in the ruling coalition, would continue to support Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government and did not want to see it toppled by the opposition Labor Party.

He is the third minister to have left the government during its three-year tenure, and his resignation further weakens Mr. Begin's political position.

Mr. Tamir said he felt it was unfair for his party, which has only four members in Parliament, to have three Cabinet members. He told a television interviewer his resignation did not result from policy differences.

Politically Charged Plan Adopted

UN Women's Conference Ends Amid Controversies

COPENHAGEN, July 31 (UPI) — The United Nations Conference on the Decade for Women ended yesterday in disarray with the adoption of a five-year plan of action that included bitterly controversial Middle East-related political resolutions.

The United States, Israel, Canada and Australia voted against the conference's final declaration because of its politically charged sections — including one equating Zionism with racism — but were overwhelmingly defeated by Arab, Socialist and Third World nations.

The final vote on the declaration was 94-4 with 23 abstentions, and as a result all future UN aid to Palestinian women will be given in consultation with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

A Plan of Action

The conference also adopted a controversial resolution by India equating Zionism with racism. This motion, adopted by a 69-24-25 vote, stated in part that "freedom and development can only be established where racism, neo-colonialism, Zionism and hegemonism are abolished."

Among the highlights of the plan of action adopted yesterday were:

- A call for the UN to increase its budget for all of its women's projects.
- A call for all states to recognize their rights and responsibilities in regard to the growing number of refugee women and children.

U.S. Says Jerusalem Vote Has No Effect on Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Ministry spokesman said today, "The measure is apt to seriously hamper peace efforts as can already be seen from first reactions out of Egypt." The spokesman also pointed out that the European Common Market, at its June summit meeting in Vienna, recognized the importance of the Jerusalem question for all concerned. He said the nine EEC members were unable to accept a one-sided change in the status of Jerusalem.

The Jerusalem Post, a liberal newspaper that frequently criticizes the conservative government, said in an editorial that the Jerusalem bill indicated "Israel itself is turning its back on the idea of a negotiated settlement."

But a poll published today by the newspaper Ha'aretz showed that the Jerusalem bill had popular support. Ha'aretz polled 1,200 Israelis and found that 60 percent supported the law and slightly less than 15 percent opposed it, while over 22 percent said they were undecided.

Thorn Meets Begin

JERUSALEM, July 31 (Reuters) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin tonight told a European factfinding mission, headed by Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn, that Israel had no intention of diverging from the Camp David agreement.

Mr. Thorn, who is the current chairman of the European Community's council of ministers, arrived here to explore an eventual role for Europe in a Middle East peace settlement.

On emerging from the meeting, Mr. Thorn said he was not surprised to find that Israel and Europe held divergent views.

Mr. Begin rejected a European suggestion that it might be helpful to include the Palestine Liberation Organization in the negotiations, and a Foreign Ministry communiqué said that Israel had rejected the EEC summit resolutions.

Israeli Prison Tour

TEL AVIV, July 31 (AP) — Authorities avoided a rare tour yesterday by Israeli television and radio reporters of a top-security prison where Arab guerrilla convicts are on a hunger strike.

The tour of Nafsa prison, in the Negev desert, was intended to counter charges by the striking prisoners of ill treatment, overcrowding, poor ventilation of cells and other bad conditions. Since the strike began 16 days ago, two inmates have died of complications caused by forced feeding.

In an Israeli television broadcast on the prison, the convicts appeared tired but healthy, and showed no signs of maltreatment. Prison authorities said each was taking liquid nourishment twice daily consisting of about a pint of milk, an egg, two ounces of sugar and three types of vitamins.

Nafsa was built in the last three years to hold prisoners convicted of security offenses, including terrorist attacks and membership in Palestinian guerrilla organizations. It holds 76 inmates, but 26 have been transferred temporarily to other institutions since the strike began.

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Satisfactory Solution

The announcement in Parliament by Home Minister Zail Singh followed by hours a truce agreement between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Laladega, leader of Mizo insurgents involved in a secessionist struggle in the neighboring territory of Mizoram.

"The government expects cooperation from all sections so that talks to find a satisfactory solution [to

Officials Say Johannesburg Strike Broken

JOHANNESBURG, July 31 (AP) — Johannesburg city officials claimed today they have broken the back of a strike by black municipal workers and that the number of strikers has dropped to 2,500, with 15,000 reporting for work.

But a spokesman for the Black Municipality Workers Union replied that the strikers were forced back to work by threats of firing or deportation immediately to their tribal homelands.

The strike was called in demand of a boost in the minimum weekly pay from \$43 to \$75.

Intelligence Agent Is Slain By Leftist Group in Turkey

ISTANBUL, July 31 (AP) — Terrorists last night shot and killed a Turkish intelligence agent with rightist connections, police said today. Officers said they also found the bodies of two other victims of political violence, which is estimated to have claimed about 2,000 lives in Turkey this year.

The killing of Sabri Sani in an Istanbul suburb was the latest step in a terrorist campaign by leftists against the military. The revolutionary group Dev-Sol claimed responsibility for the deaths of two police officers.

Police said Mr. Sani was a retired noncommissioned officer working for national intelligence and an adviser to the rightist DISK trade union confederation.

Also yesterday, unidentified gunmen killed a police chief in the southern town of Dordoy, police said, and security forces found the body of the abducted driver of the mayor of the southeastern city of Mardin.

In the Bursa region, two members of the extreme rightist National Movement were shot to death by unidentified gunmen, United Press International reported. A few hours later, police said that two persons with leftist connections had been killed in the same area.

In Istanbul, a public prosecutor filed suit calling for the closing of the country's second-largest labor grouping, the Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions. The suit accuses it of "Marxist propaganda and striving to establish class domination." The group has an estimated 600,000 members. A leader, Kemal Turkler, was assassinated on July 22.

Meanwhile, a bipartisan parliamentary commission approved two of five anti-terrorism bills agreed upon by the country's two leading politicians, Premier Süleyman Demirel and former Premier Bulent Ecevit.

In a related announcement, a spokesman for acting President İhsan Sabri Caglayangil denied published reports that military leaders had sent a "letter of recommendations" to Mr. Demirel and Mr. Ecevit when they met at a dinner hosted by Mr. Caglayangil last week.

Leaders of the 500,000-member armed forces have repeatedly urged in private conversations and public statements that the two politicians unite against increasing terrorist attacks.

Carter Use of Libyan Data Questioned

(Continued from Page 1)

of Billy Carter, had picked up in Washington on Dec. 27, according to sources. But in the Jan. 16 interview, Mr. Sawyer said, the president's brother said he had received "only a few gold bracelets" and reimbursement of some \$6,000 to \$7,000 in expenses he said he incurred while escorting a Libyan delegation on a 1979 trip to the United States.

Inconsistencies

Justice Department officials evidently chose to ignore the inconsistencies. One department lawyer who worked on the case also said he was not aware of any follow-up effort to check out Billy Carter's State Department cable traffic by the president.

Joel Lisker, the head of the Justice Department's foreign agents registration unit, and an FBI agent who accompanied Mr. Lisker, simply felt that it was another of Billy Carter's "irresponsible statements," this source said.

Karachi-Bound Ship Sinks; Crew Saved

CAPE TOWN, July 31 (AP) — The Liberian-registered freighter Athlos, loaded with sugar, sank yesterday 1,100 miles northwest of Cape Town. The 28 crew members were reported rescued by a Norwegian ship, the Pol Sanger.

The 10,735-ton freighter was bound for Karachi, Pakistan, with sugar loaded at Santos, Brazil.

FBI Report Cited

Mr. Sawyer said an FBI report on the Jan. 16 interview with the president's brother showed that Billy Carter "said he had been furnished with State Department cable traffic vis-a-vis Libya and that he had them at his house."

Beyond that, Mr. Sawyer recounted, "the [Billy Carter] said he received them from the president of the United States."

Mr. Sawyer said the Justice Department records showed that Billy Carter had not been telling the truth in the Jan. 16 interview, when he was asked how much he had been paid by the Libyans.

At that point, he had been paid \$20,000 by the Libyans, by a check that Randy Coleman, an associate

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Italian Cabinet Survives Confidence Vote

ROME, July 31 (Reuters) — The government of Premier Francesco Cossiga survived a confidence vote today, after the opposition tried to force the resignation of Justice Minister Tommaso Morino.

Administration of justice has recently come almost to a halt due to magistrates' strike over low pay, poor facilities and minimal protection against attacks by urban guerrillas, who have killed six magistrates in the last year. The opposition blamed Mr. Morino for the shortcomings.

The Communists demanded his resignation, and Premier Cossiga made the matter a confidence issue. The no-confidence motion was today rejected 325-270, despite support by parties ranging from the far left to the far right.

Progress Made in Trilateral Test-Ban Talks

GENEVA, July 31 (UPI) — The United States, Soviet Union and Britain today reported progress in their latest round of talks on the banning of all nuclear tests, but cautioned that "substantial work" remains to be done before any treaty can be completed.

The 11th round of the trilateral negotiations, which began in 1977, will begin in October. United States negotiator Herbert York said considerable progress was made during the past two months on the problem of verifying a test ban to prevent cheating.

Verification measures would include national satellites, the exchange of seismic data, on-site inspections on demand and the installation of seismic stations by the three countries. There was also an agreement that any test ban treaty would have to be ratified by 30 nations.

Pro-Iraqi Militia, Shiite Sect Battle in Beirut

BEIRUT, July 31 (UPI) — Militiamen from a pro-Iraqi Palestinian guerrilla group and a militant Shiite group clashed in Moslem western Beirut early today, damaging the Iraqi Embassy.

Syrian peacekeeping forces later patrolled the area around the embassy separating the rival leftist militias. There were no immediate reports of casualties. The militias used heavy machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades.

The Shiite are sympathetic to the Iranian revolution, whose leaders are bitterly at odds with the Iraqi Ba'athist government. On Monday, gunmen assassinated a leader of the pro-Iraqi group.

Nepal Has Worst Earthquake in 60 Years

KATMANDU, Nepal, July 31 (UPI) — Nepal's worst earthquake in more than 60 years killed at least 13 persons and triggered landslides that destroyed houses and communications links, government officials said today.

A government spokesman said the casualties could climb much higher in contact with the heavily damaged western districts were reestablished. The quake, which struck Tuesday, registered between 6.5 and 6.7 on the Richter scale.

There might have been many more deaths if a smaller tremor had not shaken people out of their homes two hours before the main shock. In Dardaula, 210 miles (336 km) west of here, seven persons were killed. In the northern Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, an official said six persons were buried alive and 13 others seriously injured when houses collapsed.

U.K. Union Sees Widespread Wiretapping

LONDON, July 31 (AP) — The Post Office Engineering Union claimed today that British security agencies and police are wiretapping on a "massive scale" with no accountability to Parliament.

The 125,000-member union also said in a report that there is strong evidence that the U.S. National Security Agency is one of several "official organizations" intercepting telephone and other communications over which Home Secretary William Whitelaw has no control. It called for an investigation.

"The practice of official telephone tapping extends beyond" the monitoring of subversive groups, suspected spies and major criminal organizations that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government has acknowledged, the union alleged. The Home Office declined all comment.

Lisker Accusation

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP) — Justice Department officials yesterday said that they were opening another investigation of Billy Carter after obtaining new evidence suggesting that the president's brother had made incomplete, inaccurate statements to federal officials about the payments he had received from Libya.

Mr. Lisker said that on Monday he obtained bank records showing that Billy Carter had deposited \$20,000 check from the Libyans in his bank account last December. Mr. Lisker said that Billy Carter failed to disclose the payment from the Libyans on Jan. 16, when, in an interview, he asked the president's brother, "Did they give you money?"

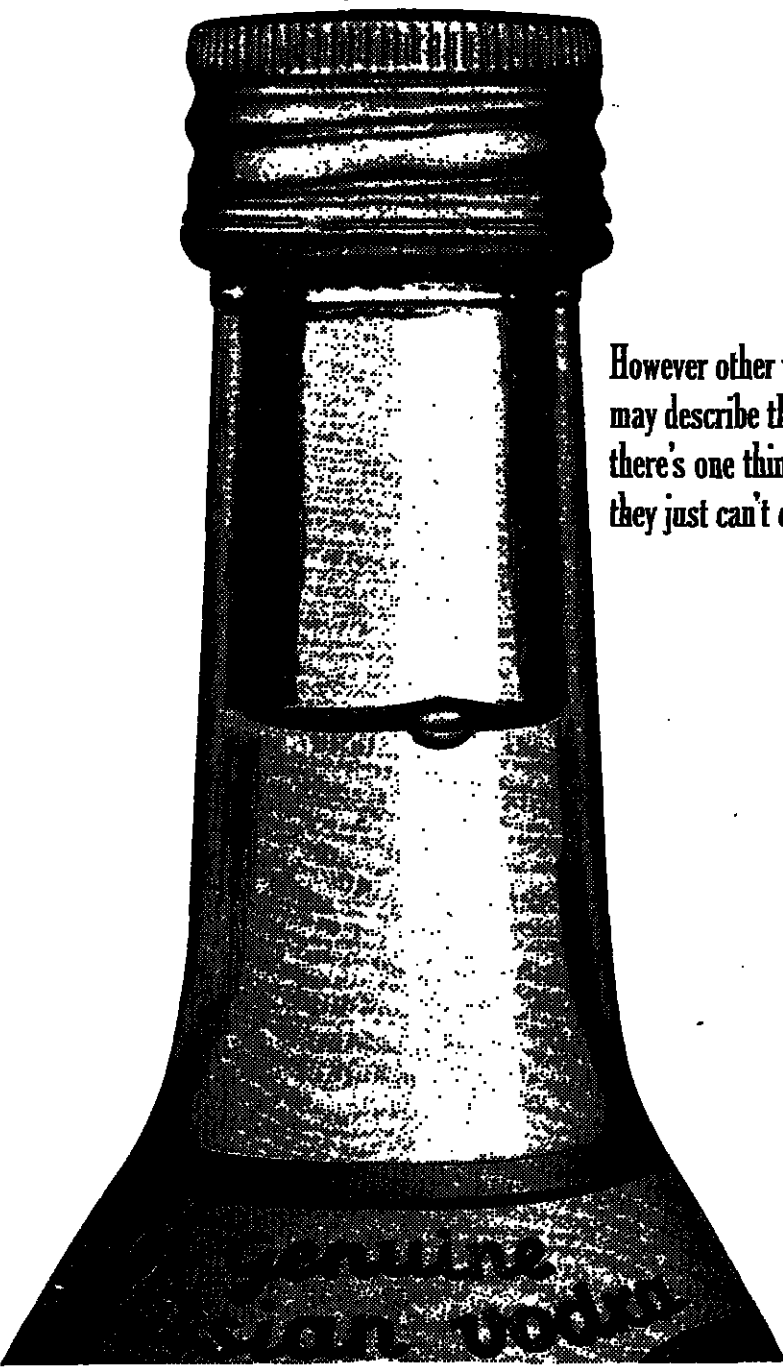
"It's fairly obvious that he misled me, that he lied," Mr. Lisker said. The president's brother, "It is into question the veracity of his statements."

During another interview on Aug. 11, Mr. Lisker said, Billy Carter reported that he had received \$20,000 in March of this year, described the sum then as partial reimbursement for \$40,000 of expenses that he had incurred as host for a delegation of Libyan officials and businessmen visiting the United States. When he registered with the Justice Department as a foreign agent for Libya on July 31, Billy Carter said that the \$20,000 was the first installment of a \$500,000 loan for which there was no written loan agreement.

"There is ample evidence to demonstrate that in two separate interviews, Billy Carter did not tell the truth," Mr. Lisker said.

Correction

A New York Times report carried by the International Herald Tribune on Wednesday incorrectly stated the purpose of a fund-raising effort by Arnold Ficker, a Florida business executive. Mr. Ficker was raising money for a committee promoting a rule under which delegates to the Democratic National Convention would not be bound to support a particular candidate as determined by the results of primaries and caucuses; he is not raising money for a particular candidate.



However other vodkas may describe themselves, there's one thing they just can't claim.

Chinese Execute Accused Plotters

PEKING, July 31 (Reuters) — Two members of a group in central China that allegedly plotted to overthrow the government in Peking have been executed, according to a provincial daily newspaper.

The newspaper available in Peking today reported that the two — a 43-year-old man and a 44-year-old woman — were shot in the head immediately after their trial.

The couple, both farm workers in a mountainous area in the west of Shanxi Province, built up a secret organization that included at least one member of the people's militia. They had planned to go to Peking and "change the dynasty."

India to Free Jailed Assamese Rebels

NEW DELHI, July 31 (UPI) — The government promised today to release jailed Assamese insurgents in an effort to end unrest in India's northeast.

The amnesty promised freedom to all Assamese tribesmen arrested in the northeastern state who were not directly involved in violence or anti-government activity during eight months of ethnic unrest.

The announcement in Parliament by Home Minister Zail Singh followed by hours a truce agreement between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Laladega, leader of Mizo insurgents involved in a secessionist struggle in the neighboring territory of Mizoram.

"The government expects cooperation from all sections so that talks to find a satisfactory solution [to

the northeast crisis] can commence soon," Mr. Singh said in Parliament after the amnesty announcement.

Mr. Singh said that agitators would be released Saturday on the condition that Assamese student and ethnic agitators promised to end strikes and demonstration that eight months ago plunged the state into economic, social and political chaos.

The amnesty is in accordance with an agreement reached several days ago between Chief Minister R.K. Dorendra Singh of neighboring Manipur and the All Assam Students Union and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad, which have spearheaded anti-government action in the state.

The agreement also provided for a waiver on collection of fines imposed on Assamese agitators and a review of all charges against others arrested and later released for anti-government activities.

Fighting for Independence

Assam, Mizoram, Manipur and other parts of the landlocked northeast are linked to India's mainland by a narrow 16-mile strip of land that also separates China and Bangladesh.

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South Korea Suspends 172 Publications and Orders Radical Purge of Newsmen

Confidence in the government has been shattered by the suspension of 172 weekly publications and the radical purge of newsmen.

Seoul, July 31 (AP) — The government suspended 172 weekly publications and ordered a radical purge of newsmen, instigating social chaos and creating a mood of class warfare, the Ministry of Information and Public Relations said.

The suspension of the publications, representing 12 of South Korea's 1,434 publishing houses, was the first step in a "social purification" drive by the military-dominated government to root out corruption and irregularities in publishing.

Part of the "social purification" drive by the military-dominated government to root out corruption and irregularities in publishing, the purge was ordered to be carried out by the military-dominated government to root out corruption and irregularities in publishing.

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GOLDEN HARVEST — Louisiana Gov. Dave Treen holds several pancake-size chunks of gold recovered from the Gulf of Mexico wreckage of an 18th-century ship. Divers have brought up 70 pounds of gold and silver.

Senate Passes Plan for Nuclear Waste

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON, July 31 — The Senate voted yesterday to put the government in the commercial nuclear waste business, passing legislation to direct the Energy Department to build several temporary storage facilities around the country while a permanent disposal plan is developed.

An alternative approach, which would have kept most of the waste at the sites where it was produced until a permanent location is ready, was rejected 51 to 44.

The much-amended bill, the first ever to reach a vote in either house of Congress, then passed 88 to 7.

The principal beneficiary of the bill is the nuclear power industry, which currently must store its spent fuel in holding pools at reactor sites.

The bill would set up a \$300 million fund to help the industry build so-called "dry" storage casks for storage facilities. While the money would come from fees imposed on the industry, the sites would leave open the possibility that they could be converted into reprocessing plants, which the industry believes could save millions of dollars in the long run.

The measure would require the government to show progress toward choosing an eventual permanent disposal site as well as technology and would give states a limited voice in the entire process.

Industry spokesmen exulted in the victory. "It provided what we think is a good forum for getting on with the waste-disposal program," said George Gleason of the American Nuclear Energy Council.

Nuclear critics were bitter. "It's a bailout for the industry," said Harvey Rosenfield of Ralph Nader's Critical Mass Energy Project. "They've succeeded in getting taxpayers to take the responsibility for what should be the responsibility of the companies."

High Priority

The waste problem became a high priority item this year after President Carter called in February for a disposal site to be in operation by 1995. With 77 million gallons of high-level nuclear waste and 7,700 metric tons of spent reactor fuel awaiting a permanent home, many nuclear facilities are beginning to run out of storage space.

Sen. Bennett Johnston, D-La., listed 21 commercial power plants that the Energy Department has said will be in trouble between now and 1995.

Fires Rage in U.S. Plains

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 31 (UPI) — Fires spread by high winds yesterday swept through thousands of acres of fields and timber in Missouri and Kansas.

Spill of Deadly Chemical Found Near New Orleans

From Agency Dispatches

SHELL BEACH, La., July 31 — Divers searching a ship channel east of New Orleans yesterday located a container holding 25,000 pounds of a deadly chemical and reported some of the bags containing the chemical were ripped open. The container had been missing since it fell off a ship in a collision last Friday.

The state immediately announced the closing of Lake Borgne — a major shrimp, fish and oyster area — to all activity. The move could have a severe economic impact on fishermen and shrimpers.

State health officer Dr. Harold Heitkamp said an oyster had been found with a high level of concentration of the wood preservative pentachlorophenol (PCP) although there was no immediate word on the severity of the contamination.

"I wouldn't want to eat any more than two of these oysters," Dr. Heitkamp said. "We plan to err on the side of caution for the safety of the public. Once we can get the facts and see how much PCP remains missing, we can see better what we're dealing with."

Thousands of Oyster Beds

Crews were beginning a vacuuming operation in the channel that entailed, said an official of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, "putting a big pipe down and running a compression hose back up through the pipe. This forms a suction and it just pulls the material right up in the hose and into an open hopper barge." Scientists would then take sediment samples to see how much PCP is left.

PCP, no relation to the illegal drug phencyclidine also known as angel dust, can devastate marine life and poison people who eat seafood contaminated by it. The region has a fishing industry that brings in \$150 million a year and one of the immediate worries was over the contamination of thousands of oyster beds. The spilled chemical also could kill fish in the area for years if it were absorbed by sediment in the channel, said Dr. K. Ranga Rao, a marine biologist who wrote a book on PCP.

Since the collision, owners of the two ships involved in the collision have been hit with at least \$30.5 million in lawsuits from the state and from local fishermen who say the spill has ruined their financial life.

Eagan Strategists Favor Return to Some Form of Gold Standard

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, July 31 (WP) — Eagan strategists close to the president are touting a return to some form of the gold standard as a way of restoring the dollar's value and stability.

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S. Court Reverses Conviction of Former Green Beret Doctor

CHAMOND, Va., July 31 (AP) — Saying his right to a speedy trial had been violated, a federal appeals court yesterday reversed the conviction of former Army Green Beret doctor Jeffrey Donald in the slayings of his wife and two young daughters a decade ago.

The court's decision was a surprise to many, as Donald had been found guilty by a federal jury in August 1970 of murdering his wife, Colene, 26, and daughters Kimberly, 5, and Kristen, 2, at their home at Fort Bragg, N.C. He was sentenced by a U.S. district judge to life in prison for the slayings.

Donald's lawyers claimed that four drug-crazed intruders broke into his home, CIA cables have said.

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Congress Approves Plan For Gasoline Rationing

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP) — President Carter's standby gasoline rationing plan survived its final congressional challenge yesterday as both the House and Senate voted to allow it to become law.

By a 60-31 vote, the Senate buried a final effort by rationing opponents to block the plan from taking effect as scheduled at midnight. The plan empowers the president to impose rationing on his own in a gasoline shortage of 20 percent or greater.

The subsequent House vote was closer: 209-205. However, since the 1979 law under which Mr. Carter submitted the plan requires a vote by both houses to scuttle the plan, the earlier Senate action made the House vote a moot issue.

Senators rejected a motion by Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., that would have blocked the standby plan from taking effect. Sen. Percy called the rationing idea "an elaborate and expensive paper-mache defense against a very real threat."

But Sen. Bennett Johnston, D-La., urged the Senate to approve the plan, arguing that some way of distributing scarce supplies of gasoline was needed "should the crunch come."

If the standby plan were to be invoked, gasoline would be rationed by coupons, with the amount of the fuel to be rationed depending on the severity of the shortage.

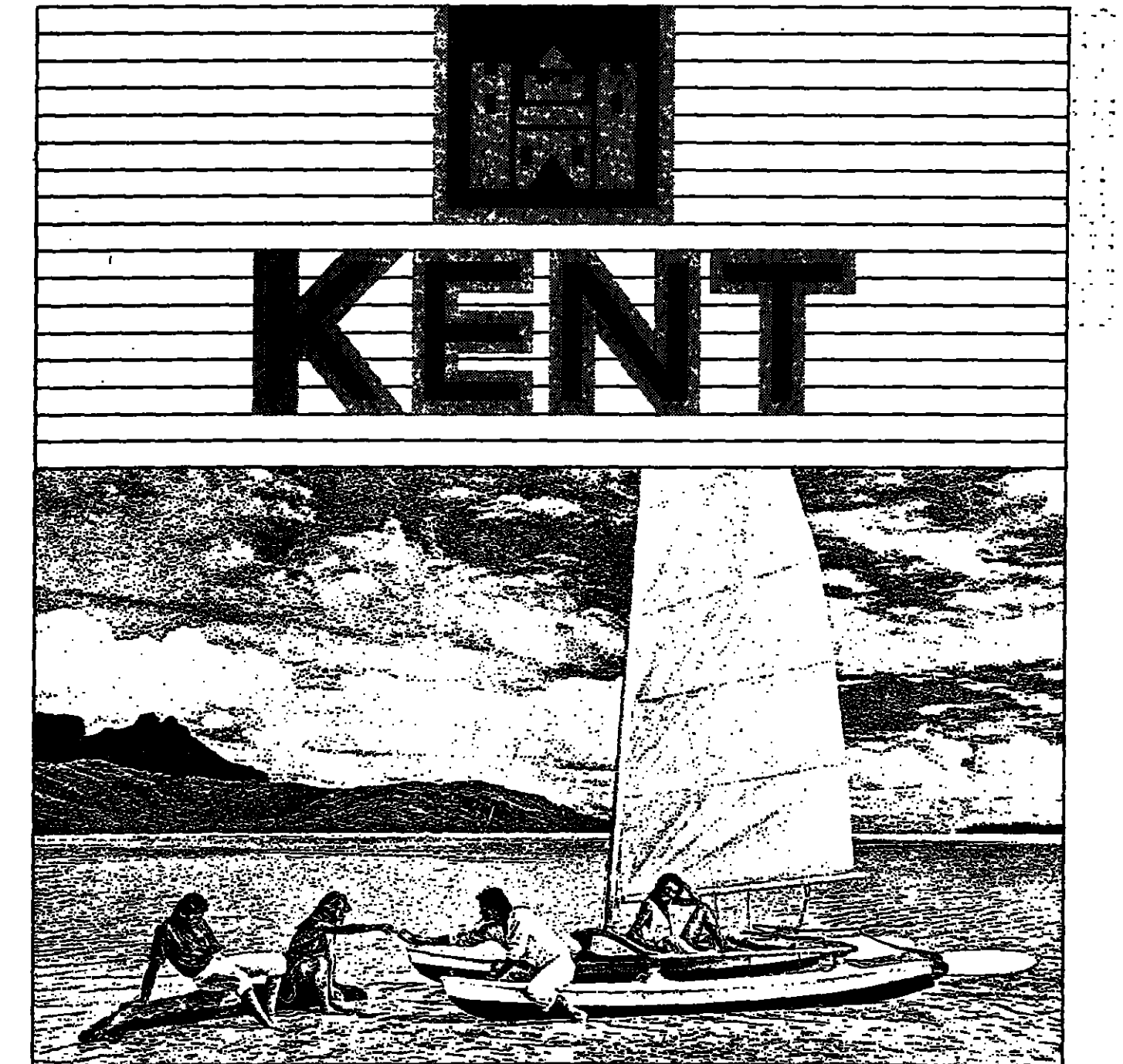
Billions Of Coupons

Coupons would be distributed based on the number of vehicles registered to a household or business. Businesses could get additional allotments based on past gasoline consumption. The coupons would be collected at service stations at the time of gas purchases.

Energy Department figures suggest that if rationing is imposed, 5 billion rationing coupons would have to be printed, 4,000 federal and 15,000 state and local employees hired, and \$103 million spent to set the plan up. Once in operation, the rationing plan would cost \$474 million every three months to administer.

Douglas Robinson, the deputy administrator of the department's Economic Regulatory Administration, said in June that the plan would take 15 months to put into operation and would be so inefficient that 10 to 15 million drivers would not get coupons.

Mr. Carter has said repeatedly he would use rationing only as a last resort. The current plan does not mean that rationing will necessarily be used, but gives the president the authority and means of using it under certain circumstances without seeking further congressional consent.



William Fischer, 61, U.S. Pioneer in Satellites' Geological Use, Dies

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP) — William A. Fischer, 61, a pioneer in the use of satellites to study the earth, died Tuesday in a swimming pool at his home near Lovett, Va.

Mr. Fischer joined the U.S. Geological Survey in 1942 as a photographer. His specialty was interpreting geological features from aerial photographs. By the time he retired in 1979, he was credited with having demonstrated the value of using remote sensing devices on satellites in studying a wide range of natural and human resources on earth.

Largely through Mr. Fischer's efforts, the Department of the Interior established its Earth Resources Observation Systems program in 1966. With the cooperation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the first Earth Resources Technology Satellite was launched in 1972. The system is now called Landsat.

Harold W. Schapps

NEW YORK, July 31 (NYT) — Harold W. Schapps, 79, a former senior vice president of the Gimbel-Saks Corp., died Tuesday in Livingston, N.J. Mr. Schapps joined Gimbel-Saks in 1963 and retired in 1977.

Carrington Visits Brazil

BRASILIA, July 31 (Reuters) — The British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, was to meet here today with Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo and Foreign Minister Ramiro Sarney. Sources said the talks were expected to cover north-south relations, ties between the Common Market and Brazil and the situation in the Caribbean.

Senator Cleared By Ethics Panel Of Impropriety

WASHINGTON, July 31 (UPI) — The Senate Ethics Committee concluded yesterday there is no basis to charges that Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., powerful chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, improperly used his position to enhance the value of his personal holdings in Nevada.

In a letter signed by all the members of the ethics panel and delivered to Sen. Cannon, the committee said it interviewed 90 people representing the various businesses and government agencies named in the allegations against Sen. Cannon and examined nearly 1,000 documents before acquitting him.

The panel's investigation was triggered by a lengthy New York Times story in April that suggested that Sen. Cannon had, over the past five years, intervened with federal and state agencies to win favored treatment for certain land and businesses in which he held an interest. Sen. Cannon had acknowledged the various interventions but denied they were for personal gain. Yesterday he said the allegations were "a classic example of reckless and irresponsible reporting."

The decision is unrelated to an ongoing federal grand jury investigation in Chicago to determine whether Sen. Cannon was illegally influenced in connection with trucking deregulation legislation before his committee. The Justice Department has said the grand jury will conclude its work on that case by Aug. 15.

Seymour Topping, managing editor of the Times, declined to comment on the statement, saying, "The story speaks for itself."

Porto Ricans Charged

AGUADO, July 31 (AP) — Eight members of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party (PNP) were charged yesterday with conspiracy in the slayings of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. The charges stem from the arrest in April of 11 suspected members of the PNP who were arrested in April 4 in connection with the slayings of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. The charges stem from the arrest in April of 11 suspected members of the PNP who were arrested in April 4 in connection with the slayings of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

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It's Still 'None of the Above'

The most obvious motto for the 1980 presidential campaign so far is still "None of the Above." Many voters are dismayed by the prospect of a Reagan-Carter or a Reagan-Kennedy contest. Repeatedly, they have told pollsters how much they dislike the available choices — and have, in effect, invented a new one, the independent candidacy of John Anderson. Meanwhile, the Carter balloon keeps losing air. Louis Harris says that only 22 percent of the public rates Carter favorably.

Time is running out. It is August. The delegates are about to gather for the Democratic convention in New York. The possibility of another way out is about to expire. Small wonder that people are pressing for an "open convention." They are still groping for a candidate who is None of the Above. That may turn out to be merely grasping at straws, but if there is any chance of finding a stronger candidate, it is worth pursuing.

To reach this conclusion, one must first get past what some people regard as a moral boulder in the road. What unfairness, Carter partisans exclaim at the idea of an open convention. Everyone agreed to the rules for 1980; the president won handily by those rules; to rewrite them after the fact is to steal his victory and flout the will of the millions of Carter primary voters.

It is an appealing argument but it is not, finally, one of principle. The Carter position now is that all delegates have a binding commitment to vote for the candidate to whom they are pledged. But in 1972, Jimmy Carter helped George McGovern win nomination by favoring the opposite rule. The Kennedy forces, in turn, now say that a binding commitment rule "smacks of intimidation and desperation." Two years ago, they supported the rule.

The argument has exposed a defect in the messy candidate selection system. The United States is moving from a system in which professional politicians chose the nominee at a convention toward one in which the voters choose in primaries. The more that voters choose, the less the delegates need to. But the nominating convention remains. There are weeks, even months between the primaries and the nomination. What if, in the interval, the winner of the primaries should be incapacitated? Indicted? Plummet in the polls? Does the party have no flexibility, no discretion?

Common sense alone says delegates should not be forced to march, in rigid lockstep, off the political cliff.

The emerging system is unfinished; it does not yet constitute a contract with the voter.

At a minimum, the contract needs a clause telling what to do in case of an earthquake — especially in this year of None of the Above. How marvelously perverse it is to protect with such devotion the choice of voters who hated making the choice in the first place.

To open the convention does not, in any case, nullify Carter's vast advantage. He has a large majority of the delegates, people chosen for their loyalty. They will not jump ship for capricious reasons; only if they feel a political earthquake. An open convention does not necessarily mean they'll "dump Carter." But it would let them look over other possibilities. We hope they do. The present prospects are dismaying.

It is hard, on present evidence, to detect promise in a Reagan presidency. Reagan has yet to explain how his economic and energy policies would be internally consistent, let alone effective. He vows to be tough with the Russians but condemns tough acts like the grain embargo and draft registration. He has shown no sensitivity to the needs of decaying cities. He is as inexperienced in federal management as Carter was four years ago.

Even putting personal issues aside, Kennedy's positions are also troubling. His impulses concerning social policy are commendably humane and pick up just where Robert Kennedy left off. That is the problem; it is as though the 1970s never happened. The Great Society could be financed by growth. That growth is not now available.

John Anderson's campaign began with promise when he alone among the candidates was willing to propose strong medicine for the nation's energy problems, a rebateable 50-cent-a-gallon gas tax. But one good idea does not fuel a presidential campaign.

President Carter has walked bravely up to some central, unpopular issues. Presidents tried and failed for 30 years to decontrol the price of either oil or natural gas; Carter achieved both. But the more usual gait of his administration, especially in economic and foreign affairs, has been a wobble. And he has failed to deliver at all on concerns like arms control and welfare reform. For all his analytical skill, the president has demonstrated no talent for educating the public and conveying a sense of direction.

It is neither shocking nor unprincipled to keep on hoping for someone likely to make a stronger, more able president than any of the above. Why not at least look and see? Why not test the idea of an Edmund Muskie, or Walter Mondale, or Henry Jackson or others against the present field? As Jimmy Carter once asked, why not the best?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dead as the Proverbial Dodo

Mention "endangered species" to most people and they think of a few highly publicized creatures like the blue whale, the Bengal tiger or the tiny snail darter. But an estimate for the U.S. government's recent look ahead to the year 2000 suggests that up to 2 million species — perhaps 20 percent of all species — could be wiped out by the turn of the century. Most are tropical insects or plants that have not even been classified or examined. They will die out as the forests and jungles in which they live are cut down. Pollution of water, air and land will also take its toll.

The extinction of species is hardly news. Dinosaurs were destroyed 70 million years ago and other once dominant creatures have suffered mysterious fates throughout geological history. No less than 90 percent of the 100 million or more species that have appeared on earth over the last 3½ billion years have died out. But the rate and scale of extinctions appear to be increasing. And the action of human beings has now surpassed all other natural processes as the main killer. The projected loss of between 500,000 and 2 million species over the next two decades would be "without precedent in human history," according to the Global 2000 report.

Would the loss of so many forms of life matter? That's hard to say because most species have not even been studied. Some conservationists deplore extinctions because they reduce the diversity of life and make the globe less interesting. Others contend that all forms of life have a right to exist and that human beings have no right to exterminate a

species, even inadvertently. But such arguments have to meet other value judgments. Is it more ethical to save an obscure insect or to cut down its forest home so that hungry people can have fuel, lumber and land?

Something of value is bound to be lost in such biological slaughter. According to the Global 2000 study, some tropical forest species might well serve as new sources of food, drugs, predators of pests, building materials, specialty woods and fuels. How many products comparable to rubber or quinine will disappear before they are even known to have existed?

It is not possible, or even desirable, to save every species. There are just not enough scientists to describe, let alone study, the enormous number of organisms and plants. Many large groups of insects are not being looked at by anyone, anywhere. But steps can be taken to limit the massacre. Many plants with known food value are being preserved in seed banks; more could be. International agencies are encouraging nations to establish "preserves" to protect as many varied habitats as possible so that their biological resources can be gradually studied and exploited. That effort needs to be accelerated, especially in the vulnerable tropics.

All such efforts will fail if the growth of the human species is not restrained. Rich nations have been derelict enough; poor nations compelled to move into the forests to support large populations are not apt to respect organisms of unknown value.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Watching the Polish Crucible

If the Poles can make their society more liberal without having their heads bitten off by the Kremlin then everyone in the West will wish them well. No one would want to see the Red Army invading Poland as it invaded Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968.

In a real sense (and in a way which Marx

would have understood) the Polish proletariat has started to dictate. The Polish workers have begun to achieve the same sort of limited right to govern their own economic destinies as the Yugoslav workers achieved under Tito. In both countries, the Communist Party remains supreme but the toilers are being allowed to have their say, although in Poland they have to resort to strikes to get it.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

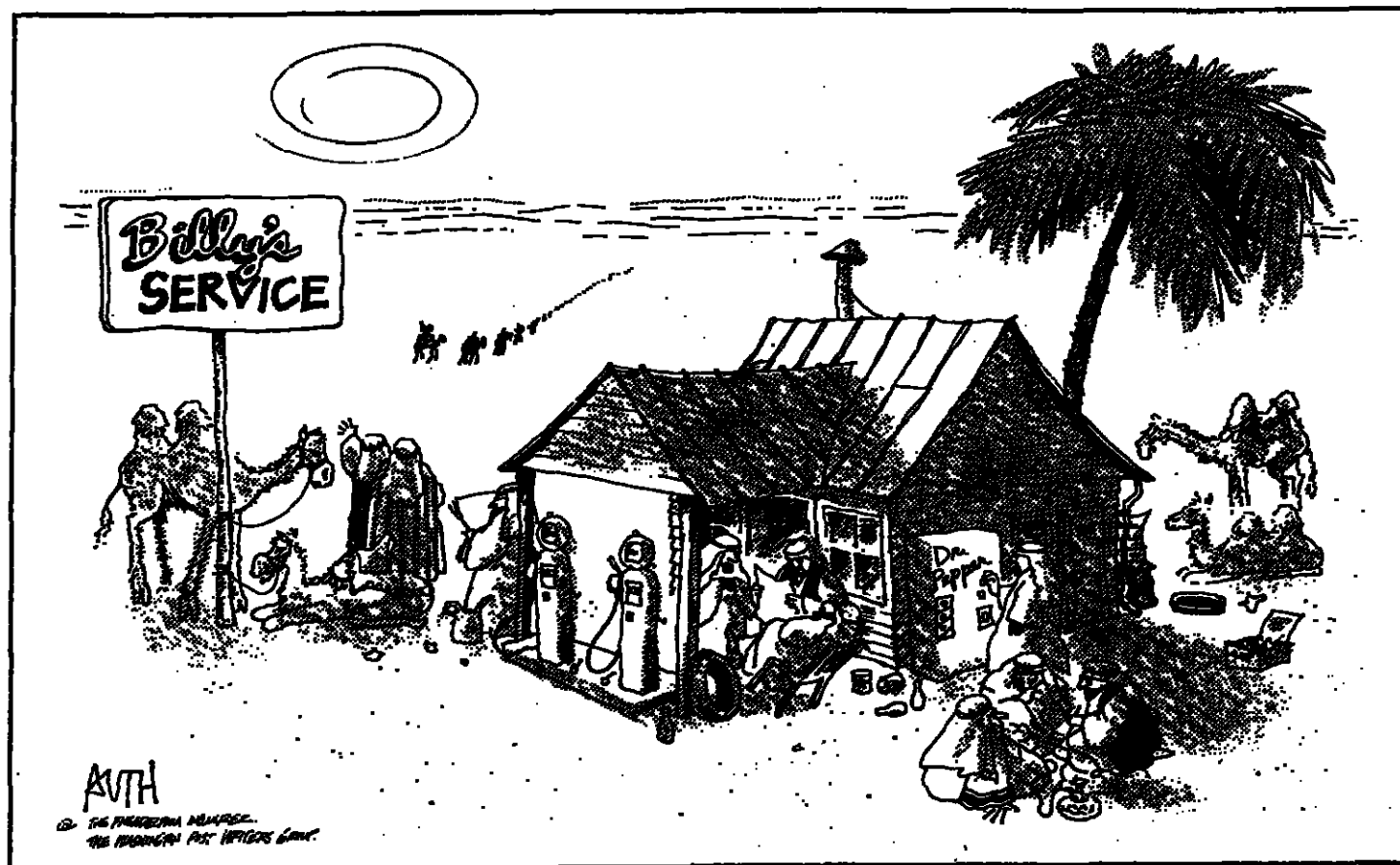
August 1, 1905

BERLIN — German apprehension regarding the visit of the British fleet has been somewhat allayed. The attitude today seems to be: "We do not like this visit. It looks like a demonstration, but it may not be one." The Berliner Tageblatt counsels extreme caution. If the British fleet means mischief, it will be easy to get up an accident or incident that may embitter still further the relations between England and Germany and lead to greater tension. It cites numerous possible incidents, such as quarrels on shore, interference with regulat navigation, etc., that might cause trouble if the German authorities do not arrange for their avoidance.

Fifty Years Ago

August 1, 1930

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "The battle cry of Beaverbrook and Rothermere: 'Empire free trade' seems already to have lost much of its effect upon the popular British consciousness. Conservative leaders have been 'dragged' into recognizing it in a half-hearted way, but there are no indications that enthusiasm for the movement has the essential quality of durability. Echoes from the dominions are not particularly encouraging. The aim of the new policy to be defined is simple: 'The empire is to be regarded as a single economic group. The interests of these groups are to be conserved by a tariff wall against the rest of the world.'"



Why Only Lawyers on the Supreme Court?

By Arthur S. Miller

WASHINGTON — There is a great deal of talk these days about the Supreme Court, especially because the next president may well have the power to shape the court for years to come. Justice William Brennan seems likely to retire soon, and Justice Thurgood Marshall, who has been ill, may not be far behind. Moreover, Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justice Harry Blackmun and Lewis Powell are all over 70 years old.

Unfortunately, however, much of the chatter about future Supreme Court nominees has been short-sighted, limited to which presidential candidate would pick which kind of man, woman, black or other attorney. Why does everybody assume that a Supreme Court justice must be a lawyer? There is in fact no good reason, much less any requirement, for lawyers to be named, and it will be a serious loss for the country if we persist in this mistaken notion merely because "that is the way it has been."

Attorneys, after all, are generally legal mechanics, urbane technicians for hire by official agencies, individuals, corporations and other institutions. As a rule they have little grasp of the large issues of public policy, which is precisely what the High Court deals with in constitutional cases.

The U.S. Supreme Court in these matters is not like, say, the Supreme Court of Alabama or of Oregon. It resolves questions of political theory and social ethics, and it rules not merely for the parties before it but for the entire nation and for generations yet unborn. Justice Benjamin Cardozo, for one, recognized the difference when he ended his years as chief justice of New York's highest court to join the U.S. Supreme Court. His previous experience, he said, was of no help to him.

If being a judge or lawyer does not prepare one for a High Court seat, why name one? The intricacies of legal procedure are not so difficult that anyone with average intelligence cannot master them. Besides, law clerks would always be available to help.

Rely on Aides

Does Education Secretary Shirley Hufstader, a former federal judge who is among the many Supreme Court contenders, have any particular expertise in education? At best, not much. She has to rely on aides with special knowledge of the field. So must Patricia Roberts Harris, former HUD secretary and now secretary of Health and Human Services, another lawyer and potential Supreme Court nominee. Obviously, somebody outside the legal profession could do the same thing if named to the Supreme Court, and nothing would be lost.

But a great deal will be lost — and, judging by the current Supreme Court, already has been lost — if we restrict our choice of justices to lawyers. Attorneys are generally too narrow-minded, too client-oriented, too scarred by education and practice to have a monopoly on Supreme Court seats.

Some law schools themselves have begun recognizing the shortcomings of their graduates. "If law schools are seriously concerned about 'educating,'" says Georgetown University president Timothy S. Healy, S.J., "they have to spend

time outside the 'training' ambit — with sociology, political science, economics, history, philosophy, theology."

If that is the need of ordinary attorneys, it is certainly a requirement of judges, especially Supreme Court justices. Judge Learned Hand said it well many years ago:

"I venture to believe that it is as important to a judge called upon to pass on a question of constitutional law, to have at least a hewing acquaintance with Aeschylus and Moliere, with Homer, Dante, Shakespeare and Milton, with Machiavelli, Montaigne and Rabelais, with Plato, Bacon, Hume and Kant, as with the books which have been specifically written upon the subject. For in such matters everything turns upon the spirit in which he approaches the questions before him. The words he must construe are empty vessels into which he can pour nearly anything he will."

Monopoly

While there doubtless are persons of such reach within the legal profession, can anybody seriously think that only lawyers can fulfill that prescription? Why, then, have lawyers been allowed to monopolize our courts in general and our highest court in particular?

Historical accident. The excessive legalism of Americans. The American Bar Association. A shortage of debate and organized pressure on the issue. Those are the main reasons.

The Constitution says nothing about the type person to be named to the High Court. A president can choose anyone he wishes, limited

only by the constraints of politics. The members of Congress who write U.S. laws need not be attorneys. The president who proposes and administers our laws need not have legal training. It is no different for Supreme Court justices.

The habit of picking attorneys simply began with George Washington, and has continued ever since. That did not mean, however, that they had to be schooled in the law.

In fact, it was not until 1957 that the Supreme Court was composed for the first time of law school graduates. Justice Stanley Reed, appointed by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, did not have a law degree, and Justice James Byrnes, another FDR appointee, was the last one never to have attended law school.

If anyone who hadn't graduated from law school were named to the High Court today, the ABA would likely howl. But popular political sentiment could outweigh a special interest like the ABA in this matter as in others.

The public's reaction, of course, would depend largely on the person nominated. But it is difficult to believe that a nation of 220 million persons could not find someone of stature and integrity and wide knowledge beyond the small group of a few thousand lawyers who inhabit the land.

There is, for example, Walter F. Murphy of the Princeton political science faculty, a longtime student of the court with a deservedly high reputation. There is philosopher John Rawls of Harvard University, whose book "A Theory of Justice" has had enormous success. There is Robert Nozick, another Harvard

philosopher of more conservative bent and also of great stature.

One could name, offhand, many other potential candidates. To cite just a handful: Tufts University president Jean Mayer, physicist John Platt, economists Marina Whitman or Juanita Kreps, diplomat and historian George Kennan, New York Rep. Shirley Chisholm, political scientists John Schmidhauser and Henry Abraham. You might dismiss some of these and add others from many different backgrounds. Fine. The point is just that: There are many nonattorneys out there who are first-rate thinkers and doers, and we should demand no less of those chosen to sit on the court that is the keeper of the U.S. conscience.

"By the very nature of the functions of the Supreme Court," Justice Felix Frankfurter once wrote, "each member of it is subject only to his own sense of trusteeship of what are perhaps the most revered traditions in our national system." Or as Chief Justice Earl Warren said in his candid valedictory, the justices have the last word in "great governmental affairs" and are guided only by the Constitution and "our own consciences."

No one can validly say that lawyers have better consciences or better insight into the "revered traditions" of the United States than do others.

Arthur Miller is a former professor of constitutional law at George Washington University's National Law Center and author of a forthcoming book on the Supreme Court. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

A Target for Brandt Report

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — In Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," the bishop, by his gift of the two candlesticks, affects a total transformation in Jean Valjean, the ex-convict. It was the effect on one human being of the redemption and generosity of another.

Enoch Powell, the maverick rightist British Member of Parliament, made this observation in the recent House of Commons debate on the Brandt Commission. He went on to observe that if the French government "had made provision under suitable legislation — or perhaps by decree of Louis XIV — for two silver candlesticks to be distributed to each convict who left the gaols, I am prepared to assert that not a single human life would have been transformed. I am prepared to assert that it would not have been recognized as a transmuting act of generosity. It would have earned curses rather than gratitude."

The Poor

Mr. Powell was addressing his thoughts to the report of the Brandt Commission, which earlier in the year published its conclusions on how the poor part of the world might be helped out of its poverty, while at the same time providing "an engine of growth" that would recharge the depressed economies of the industrialized world. Powell's point, an old one, was that personal charity is uplifting, while that of the state debilitating.

There is always a powerful element of truth in this argument. No one so far has mastered the business of state aid, whether it be running a National Health Service in Britain or providing a new dam in Upper Volta. There is too often a residue of raised and unfulfilled expectations, of being done to, rather than being done with, of being bought off while the great interplay of economic exchange continues its exploitative business. Personal charity, even in the worst of circumstances, can often circumvent these pitfalls.

Strength

Yet this suggests a strength of the Brandt Commission's proposals, not a weakness. At last there was a proposal, shaped by some of the most influential personalities on both sides of the North-South divide, that was not merely a recipe book for more aid. Big Brother was played down. Both sides have some-

thing to give. "The South cannot grow adequately without the North," the report said. "The North cannot prosper or improve its situation unless there is greater progress in the South."

The weakness of the Brandt report was that, although its analysis of the problem was correct, it presented its conclusions too much as if they were items on a shopping list. There was no real effort to develop its string of suggestions into a political program that had both a harmony of argument and an eye for its varied constituencies. Briefly, this is the case that still needs to be put.

The world, despite, or because of, its huge economic and political problems, is at a juncture where the diverse interests of three out of its four economic blocs, the West, OPEC and the Third World, can be molded into a mutual, sustaining whole. The West's problem is high inflation, high unemployment, high interest rates, low growth and a recession that is self-fueling, there would be a mutually generating uplift. The commercial banks would be more venturesome. Inflation would be more manageable. Economic vitality would return. Unemployment and poverty would begin to diminish.

It is not necessarily an expensive program. Much of it can be done without new financial appropriations. It is an approach that should appeal to conservatives and liberals alike. No party gets a free ride. No one is merely the object of the largesse of the stronger bloc. The end result could be the total transformation Victor Hugo described.

the international banking institutions so they can recycle larger amounts of the OPEC surpluses to the Third World.

OPEC can give the industrialized world a guarantee of supply and a modest and even rate of price increase. The Third World it can give, via increased contributions to the World Bank and the IMF, the opportunity to borrow more on easier terms. The Third World can give the industrialized world increased purchasing power for its deflated export industries and thus an environment more likely to provide a worthwhile haven for OPEC investments.

Off the Ground

If an interlocking program of this kind could be got off the ground, much would follow. Instead of a world confronting, as it now does, the possibility of uncontrollable oil prices, a series of Third World defaults on loans triggering a serious crisis in world money markets and a recession that is self-fueling, there would be a mutually generating uplift. The commercial banks would be more venturesome. Inflation would be more manageable. Economic vitality would return. Unemployment and poverty would begin to diminish.

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A Time To Dump Carter?

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — "You have sat here too long for a good you have been doing. Depa- I say, and let us have done with you, the name of God, go."

The famous words addressed Cromwell to the Long Parliament — reiterated the day before Chamberlain gave way to Churchill — now strike home in Washington. In the wake of the Billy affair, a not inconsiderable part of the I. ocratic Congress, would like to dump Jimmy Carter.

Edward Kennedy and John derson would both probably find it easy by effacing themselves senior Democrats, whose position crucial, are standing pat.

Discontent

The general condition of United States lies at the root of discontent. By any account it faces extremely hard choices. It has to turn around recession or stimulating a new bout of inflation. It has to move toward independence without about cover. It has to siphon sources for stronger defense out destroying arms control actions and cohesion among lies.

Many normally Democrats would like, as a protest the leadership that put the States where it is, to vote R can this year. But Ronald has not surfaced any credit for escape from the present ices. His inexperienced suggestions would be ineffective in of "the Republican Carter." St persons prepared to embro party draw back before his c ty.

John Anderson offers a domestic and foreign maffai good points, but not a prog, is so much a loner, there small chance he could be.

As the governing party, it creates a normally be e to put forth a candidate equ occasion. But Carter clearly fit the bill. Not only is he directly responsible for the distress, but he shows no e for change.

For example, in an interview The New York Times magazine goals for a second term, placed emphasis on rev U.S. industry. In discussion, goal, he talked of a "partner between government and bu But only provided it was the bounds of propriety."

In other words the president seems something illicit in goings with the business com Experience has taught him v nor can it be believed that a term, free of constituency p connected with re-election be different. As much Carter is in the grip of the tic, small-town populist val have so characterized his fir.

The Billy affair, in these tions, has been seized u many Democrats as an ocs unloading the president at vention in New York. The members who have expressed interest in forcing the president comprised a typical expe that sentiment.

They are not Kennedy ers, and they believe — t rightly — that Kennedy withdraw if Carter also himself. But neither are tical, centrist Democrats. T to come from what were c publican districts. They ca to lose their seats in a Re tidal wave this year.

The revolt of the 40 can, senior Democrats. Persons as Majority Leader Robe Speaker of the House Thom O'Neill and Lane Kirkle, president of the AFL-CIO have to be part of any si drive. But a continuing c senior Democrats over the shows little change in outl.

They think, first, that the is still winnable with Cart head of the ticket. They believe that dislodging Cart be very tough. They see in dent the personification of. They are not sure they co Carter or his delegates ev laid all their prestige on. They believe that if they d withdrawal, the circu would be brutal and boun blood all over the floor.

Finally, they think i Carter out, the Democr probably lose the electio Of particular concern on is that the South, miffed dumping of a native s turn against the Democrat.

The prospect of the F resulting in the dumpin president, accordingly, dim. It will have to ass horrendous proportions movers and shakers of t cratic Party turn on Cart of them put it: "My mo raise me to be a kamikaze."

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Walter Polovchak, 12, is flanked by escorts at hearing. His sister Natalie walks in back.

Parents Don't Like Me, Says Soviet Defector, 12

CHICAGO, July 31 (UPI) — A 12-year-old boy who refuses to return to the Soviet Union with his parents said they "don't like me" and "don't talk to me." He said he was "promised a golden mountain of gifts" to stay in the United States.

Walter Polovchak's aunt, Maria Gusev, said the boy's incident is nothing more than an overblown family dispute during her testimony at a custody hearing yesterday. American Civil Liberties Union lawyers representing the Polovchaks asked a juvenile court judge to vacate a temporary order granting custody of Walter to the state. The judge denied it.

The boy's comments were disputed by his uncle, As the guardian Gusev, who said later yesterday that when

Seemingly Endless Stream of U.S. Aid

Flows to Egypt at \$100 Million a Month

(Second of two articles.)

By Christopher S. Wren

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Egypt's new alliance with the United States has been underpinned by a wealth of the economic and military assistance that will be hard to sustain or see seemingly hard to scale down, given the enormity of both programs.

Experience has shown that the United States has not been able to scale down its aid to Egypt, even when the Egyptian government has asked for it.

The aid is being offered faster than the Egyptian government can absorb it. Disbursements reached almost \$100 million a month in July. Half has yet to be spent.

Washington appears unwilling to let the \$1.1-billion annual loan interest in July 1975 the United States has not been able to scale down its aid to Egypt, even when the Egyptian government has asked for it.

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8,000 Refugees Said to Lack Supplies

Troops, Guerrillas Battle in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, July 31 (UPI) — Fighting between government troops and leftist guerrillas on two fronts in northeastern El Salvador has left dozens of soldiers dead and scores wounded, officials said.

The Salvadoran Red Cross said that emergency supplies for 8,000 people in refugee centers in three northern towns ran out yesterday.

Soldiers and leftist guerrillas fought for nearly four hours yesterday outside Ilobasco, 25 miles (40 kilometers) northeast of San Salvador. Red Cross spokesmen and residents fleeing the area said.

Details of the fighting were not available. Local officials said three civilians and a policeman died early in the day when guerrillas of the leftist Armed Forces of National

Peru Plans To Promote Investments

Private Enterprise To Spur Economy

By Juan de Onis

LIMA (UPI) — Peru's new democratic government plans to stimulate the economy, which is bogged down in unemployment and inflation, by encouraging the return of private enterprise.

In his inaugural address Monday, President Fernando Belaunde Terry promised a rapid increase in employment if the labor unions cooperated in avoiding strikes.

And in an interview this week, Manuel Ulloa, a financier who is the new minister of economy, said that workers receiving the minimum wage would be given a significant increase next month to help offset consumer prices that are rising by 3 percent a month.

Fashion

Elegance Marks Gres, Hanae Mori Showings

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, July 31 (IHT) — Madame Gres and Hanae Mori, whose collections closed the fashion season today, are the only two women in the short-lived, male-dominated couture world. Both show quietly, politely, after the big Saint Laurent brouhaha is over. Both of them tell their own little story in an unassuming, relaxed and ingratiating way.

Madame Gres, who is the grand old lady of that grand old trade, was made chevalier of the Legion of Honor this week at a reception at the Ritz — an honor which usually goes to more martial arts. But in France, where couture started with Marie Antoinette, they still take it very big.

Theater

'Phi-Phi' Still Sparkles in Paris Revival

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 31 (IHT) — Light entertainment thrives in the midst of wars. Light entertainment is popular in prosperous times reflecting the public mood. Light entertainment is an escape in periods of stress and economic depression. Light entertainment, briefly, is always in and always welcome.

The demand is greater than the supply at the moment. A rash of revivals has broken out in the theaters of London and New York. The old favorites are being recalled to service in lieu of comparable new ones. The musicals of George Gershwin, Cole Porter, Jerome Kern, and Rodgers and Hart play return engagements, and "Oliver," "The King and I," "Oklahoma," "My Fair Lady," and "Camelot" are back on the boards, apparently to general delight.

Sharps and Flats

GOULD, Belgium — Jazz and Pop Festival: Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. The festival is a series of concerts in the city of Gouda, Belgium. The festival is a series of concerts in the city of Gouda, Belgium. The festival is a series of concerts in the city of Gouda, Belgium.



Hanae Mori's rainbow gown.

Festivals

'Tristan' and Wittelsbach

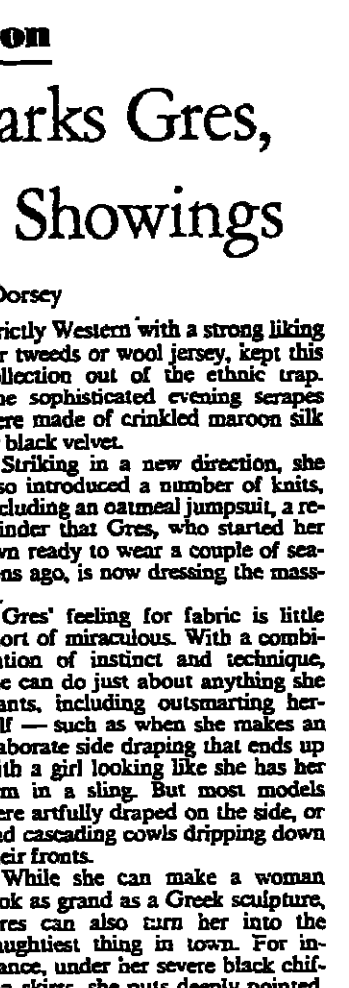
By David Stevens

MUNICH, July 31 (IHT) — Bavaria is celebrating the 800th anniversary of the founding of its Wittelsbach dynasty, which like the Hapsburgs lasted until 1918, and again like the Hapsburgs left a legacy of arts patronage that has been far more durable than politico-military pretensions.

The Bavarian State Opera's annual festival got under the Wittelsbach jubilee umbrella with a new production of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" (whose world premiere 115 years ago took place here under the aegis of Ludwig II) and a potpourri of mostly 17th-century entertainments associated with the Munich court. (Mozart's "Idomeneo" could have been included, having been commissioned by Prince-Elector Karl Theodor and first performed in Munich, but the festival opted instead for "La Clemenza di Tito," a Hapsburg commission.)

Calavados

JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS
Bar - Restaurant
Lunches, Dinners & Suppers.
60 Ave. Pierre 1^{er} de Serbie
(Corner Hotel George V)
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT - Air Cond.



Spas Wenckoff gathering wool in Munich "Tristan."

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1990, 27, 1, 1-14.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

BankAmerica to Merge 'Edge Act' Branches

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31 (LAT) — BankAmerica announced plans yesterday to merge its so-called Edge Act branches — which conduct business with foreign companies and individuals from offices in the United States and the Bahamas — into a single subsidiary.

Analysts said the move, which was approved by federal regulators in July and takes effect Aug. 31, represents the latest effort by U.S. banks to circumvent federal regulations that prohibit them from establishing full-scale branch banking operations across state lines.

BankAmerica International, the new subsidiary, was created in response to revisions in the 61-year-old act implemented last June by the Federal Reserve Board. Under the old system, each branch constituted a separate corporation, with access to only a modest volume of funds for lending. Now each branch may draw on funds from the new subsidiary, which has a large volume of assets.

BS Seeks Adoption of French Teletext

NEW YORK, July 31 (NYT) — CBS has broken with its counterparts in the television industry by recommending to the Federal Communications Commission that it adopt a French-developed system as a national standard for a broadcast teletext system.

The move by CBS could set off an industry standards battle, and reports run counter to positions held by the leading domestic set makers, the RCA Corporation and the Zenith Radio Corporation. RCA is the parent company of the National Broadcasting Company.

Teletext systems, now in the early stages of consumer testing, provide viewers with a wide range of text and graphics information received through signals transmitted simultaneously with the normal television picture.

Prudential, U.S. Agree on Employee Data

NEWARK, N.J., July 31 (UPI) — Prudential Insurance agreed yesterday to give the federal government data on its hiring and promotions in the last five years, and the government agreed not to cancel health and life coverage for hundreds of thousands of workers.

The Labor Department announced Monday that it was canceling government contracts with Prudential because the firm refused to provide computerized employment records needed to monitor its compliance with anti-discrimination laws. The move also would have prohibited private companies from holding Prudential policies for workers on government contracts.

Cavenham Chairman Goldsmith Resigns

LONDON, July 31 (Reuters) — Cavenham Ltd. has announced that James Goldsmith has resigned as chairman and as a director of the company.

Askev Sees Little Prospect of Trade War

By Hobart Rowen
WASHINGTON, July 31 (WP) — Carter administration's senior trade official today acknowledged "seeds of bilateral tension" between the United States and the Common Market, but said he saw little prospect of a trade war.

Ambassador Reubin Askew, the U.S. representative for trade negotiations, cited concerns in Europe over American chemical and soybean exports, on a steel dumping complaint filed by the American producer, and over the prospect that any U.S. limit on Japanese car sales could encourage Japan to export more cars to Europe.

These issues have been discussed in the past two days at meetings with Viscount Etienne Davignon, the Common Market commissioner for industry and international markets, with Askew and other Administration officials.

Mr. Askew said at a meeting with a group of reporters that "a protectionist tide" is flowing here and everywhere else in the world as a consequence of sluggish economic growth. Nonetheless, he said he remains personally opposed to any effort to curb Japanese car imports, and expressed the hope "that we can get through [this period] without any trade restraints."

He said that too often, trade policy is used as an attempted "quick fix, distracting us from more fundamental problems." If the United States seeks to boost its export trade, Mr. Askew warned, "we must make sure that any import relief is justified."

Mr. Askew predicted that in time, the U.S. auto industry "will come back and come back strong." Within a few years, he predicted, "American cars will be cheaper and get better mileage than Japanese cars."

He cited a study by the Arthur D. Little company projecting import penetration by 1990 down to 10 percent of the U.S. market, compared to 28 percent this year.

COMPANY REPORTS

Steel Company of Canada			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	531.7	535.5	
Profits	36.0	45.2	
Assets	1,100	1,050	
Liabilities	75.5	75.9	

Komatsu			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	249,370	221,860	
Profits	11,730	9,640	

Allied Chemical			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	1,360	938.8	
Profits	202	137	
Assets	2,740	1,780	
Liabilities	141.2	67.1	
Share	4.08	2.35	

Chrysler			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	2,100	3,200	
Profits	536.1	207.1	
Assets	6.13	3.51	
Liabilities	4,500	6,500	
Share	984.9	260.9	
Loss	14.97	4.26	

Int. Minerals & Chemical			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	499.5	437.4	
Profits	31.6	36.5	
Assets	1.18	1.35	
Liabilities	1,800	1,502	
Share	145.9	120.8	
Loss	5.38	4.48	

House Approves Funds for Ex-Im
WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP) — The House, voting to use up virtually all the money left in the 1980 budget, yesterday approved \$525.7 million in new lending authority to the Export-Import Bank in a bill.

The bill would add \$525.7 million to the bank's \$5.5 billion lending limit for fiscal 1980, though only \$18.9 million of the new lending authority would actually be spent in the current budget year. The bank, which lends money to foreign countries to buy U.S. goods, effectively cut off loan funds in June.

The bill, which now goes to the Senate, would push Congress to limit \$100,000 of the \$525.7 million budget ceiling, which was set by Congress only last month. The bill cleared the House, 400-14.

Europe Finds Too Much Room at the Inn

BRUSSELS, July 31 (AP-DJ) — The world economic slowdown, the cheap dollar and bargain hunting among tourists have combined to throw the Western European travel industry into disarray.

European tour operators widely report a 20-percent drop in bookings this year and travel agents have had to hustle only to win fewer customers who are willing to spend less.

The slump has hit hotels and restaurants particularly hard. Charter airlines are also losing out to the big established companies, engaged in a fierce, cost-cutting competition.

More Europeans than ever are flying to North America, lured by low prices and, often, an old dream to see the New World.

By contrast, recession-strapped Americans are shying away from taking trips abroad.

Perhaps some of the hardest-hit

countries are the traditional haunts for cost-conscious voyagers, such as Greece and Spain. These were saturated in the boom years of the 1960s and '70s, a Brussels-based travel expert said. Now, families are driving, or taking the train, to destinations closer to home — often campsites, Mr. van Moerkerke said.

He said the travel industry is on the defensive, and certain seasonal spots, preferring faraway and, to them, more exotic places. But even this taste for long-distance trips may be short-lived. One commentator warned that spiraling oil prices could bring about a "frightening reversal" of the trend.

And Jean LePape, delegate general of the association of French travel agents, was quoted recently as saying that "for the first time, the travel trade is in a worldwide crisis."

An industry specialist said that many operators, trying to fill empty airline seats, were "dumping" holidays to attract scarce funds. Too often, he said, those entrepreneurs had coasted along on the travel bonanza of the previous two decades and they lack the managerial skills to cope with the current crisis.

Travel sources referred specifically to trouble encountered by

'Any revolution always has victims.'

they are almost as expensive as the United States.

Belgian tour operator Rudolph van Moerkerke, head of Sunair in Ostend, sought to strike an optimistic note about the industry. "It's true there's a recession. The consumer's buying has diminished," he conceded. "But people aren't going to give up their vacations. We must cater to new trends. Cheap holidays are coming again and we have to adapt ourselves."

He agreed that "bookings are down sharply, for sure." More

tors are getting squeezed almost unbearably. But, he said, "Any revolution always has its victims."

A particular problem he faces, Mr. van Moerkerke said, is the public's newly acquired habit of waiting until the last minute to make reservations. Buyers want to avoid late surcharges and some seek to take advantage of mark-downs, a fellow Brussels travel analyst explained.

Increasingly, in recent years, holidays-goers have been shifting away from traditional Mediter-

Western Banks See Growing Risk in Loans to Poland

FRANKFURT, July 31 (AP-DJ) — Poland, Eastern Europe's most heavily indebted nation, is getting only partial satisfaction of its requests for loans of \$300 million and 1.5 billion Deutsche marks, as Western banks become increasingly wary of lending to the economically troubled Communist state, banking sources in Western Europe say.

The sources said Poland may get \$300 million to \$350 million of a \$500-million Euroloan it reportedly has sought and about two-thirds of a 1.5 billion DM credit requested of West German banks.

Some analysts think both large loans may hinge on the Deutsche mark credit, which has reportedly run into trouble because certain major banks have either backed off or scaled down participation hoped for by the syndicate managers, led by Dresdner Bank.

Strike Wave
With Poland's debt service costs for 1980 estimated as high as \$7.6 billion, bankers, especially in West Germany, see themselves being asked to refinance credits made by other banks in earlier years, and they are reluctant to simply take over what is regarded as a deteriorating risk.

Adding to their reluctance, observers say, is the worsening of Poland's economic situation, most recently illustrated by a wave of strikes, but also by growing expert opinion that Poland will not soon pull out of severe economic difficulties.

East-West lending in a major European financial center said that the rate on the dollar loan of 1.5 percent over the interbank rate was very high and spoke for itself. While the significance of nominal interest rates on such loans varies, the spread represents a deterioration from rates Polish borrowings have been commanding.

Also disconcerting are suspicions that Poland's officially published economic statistics, as well as information given to Western banks, do not disclose the full extent of the country's payments problems.

One official at a major European bank said many members of the financial community see Poland as "verging on insolvency."

A U.S. banker specializing in

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

In West Germany, the proposed new mark credit for Poland has apparently been dealt a blow by reports that Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale has either refused or is pulling back from a share in the credit.

West German financial observers said the bank apparently declined to join the syndicate because the terms of the loan, as well as conditions in Poland, did not conform with its policies on lending to Eastern Europe.

The West German package includes a 500-million-DM tranche to be guaranteed by the government-sponsored Hermes credit insurance concern and was to be led off by 100-million-DM subscriptions by Commerzbank, Dresdner Bank and Deutsche Bank, joined by the Westdeutsche Landesbank.

With one banker remarking, "It's normal for Hermes to cover 85 percent of a credit, and here the loan is 66 percent uninsured," banks were already cautious. Westdeutsche Landesbank's apparent defection has made them even more hesitant.

Both the Landesbank and lead manager Dresdner Bank declined comment on the loan, a sign that the matter is at a delicate stage.

Credit-Card, Computer Gambling Planned by Kenilworth for 1981

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP-DJ) — Gamblers may soon be able to enjoy casino gambling without cash or having to go to a casino.

Kenilworth Systems, a maker of electronic security equipment, says it plans to branch out with a line of electronic terminals for cashless gambling on actual or computer-simulated games.

The company aims to sell its Roulette systems initially to West German hotels and, eventually, to anyone who could lawfully install them. Kenilworth said it has agreed to install the first such system in the Frankfurt Airport Hotel by next spring, offering computer-generated gambling games.

Kenilworth said it would pay for the system itself in return for a share in the net win, or profits before taxes and overhead.

In addition, Kenilworth expects to sell a system to a hotel being built in Heidelberg. This system would involve terminals inside a casino and would enable the casino to monitor customer losses because they would be using credits instead of cash.

Reached in Las Vegas, where he was promoting Roulette, Kenilworth Chairman Herbert Lindo said such systems conceivably could be permitted in homes. The Kenilworth terminals would have television-like screens on which such games as roulette, craps and blackjack could be monitored. The player would push buttons to make a bet and would identify himself with a credit card obtained from the gaming operator.

Mr. Lindo said European casinos are seeking ways to keep better track of customer losses, because gambling laws in some places regulate the amount a patron is allowed to lose in a single day. Casinos everywhere, he added, want to reduce overhead, and remote terminals could increase, in effect, the number of players at a single table.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 31, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	Sw	DK	N
Amsterdam	1.948	4.59	109.85	47.11	6.2712	6.842	17.71	25.27	25.27
Brussels	28.44	64.38	154.25	6.067	3.286	14.295	17.71	15.28	15.28
Frankfurt	1.378	4.18	103.45	47.11	6.2712	6.842	17.71	25.27	25.27
London	2.342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	61.45	147.30	47.11	25.28	—	—	—	—	—
Stockholm	1.378	4.18	103.45	47.11	6.2712	6.842	17.71	25.27	25.27
Switzerland	4.136	9.782	231.25	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Germany	1.685	3.978	102.87	47.11	6.2712	6.842	17.71	25.27	25.27
Zurich	1.474	3.692	92.84	47.11	6.2712	6.842	17.71	25.27	25.27

Export Development Corporation
U.S. \$150,000,000 9½% Notes
Due January 15th, 1986

Notice is hereby given to the beneficial owners of any portion of the Global Note of the above issue that exchange of all or part of the Global Note for definitive notes, with interest coupons attached, may take place on or after October 20th, 1980 at the Toronto Dominion Bank, 62, Cornhill, London EC3V 3PL, provided that a certificate or certificates dated on or after October 20th, 1980 concerning beneficial ownership has or have been delivered to Euro-clear Clearance Systems Limited, or CedeL S.A.

Toronto Dominion Bank
Fiscal Agent.

Chrysler Reports \$536-Million Loss

DETROIT, July 31 (UPI) — Chrysler reported a second-quarter loss of \$536.1 million today — the largest ever for a U.S. automaker. The figure brought U.S. auto industry losses in a financially disastrous April-June quarter to just over \$1.5 billion, a record high.

Hit severely by the industry's worst downturn since the Depression, the three other U.S.-owned automakers recently reported record losses for the quarter. Ford lost \$468 million, General Motors \$412 million and American Motors \$85 million.

In U.S. corporate history, Chrysler's loss is believed to be second only to the deficit of \$561.7 million suffered by U.S. Steel in the fourth quarter of 1979. The automaker's \$1.1 billion loss last year is the record for a full-year corporate deficit, and Chrysler is expected to exceed that figure this year.

The second-quarter figure brings its loss for the first six months to \$984.9 million.

Blue Chips Rally to Cut NYSE Loss

NEW YORK, July 31 (UPI) — A late rally by blue-chip issues helped the New York Stock Exchange fight off sharp profit-taking that had sent the Dow Jones industrial average 12 points lower at one point during the day.

The Dow Jones, which has climbed 177 points since mid-April to a 38-month high, was off 0.86 points and closed at 935.32. It gained 4.27 points yesterday. Declining issues led advances by more than two to one in a volume of more than 58 million shares.

The blue-chip rally was led by U.S. Steel, up by 1½ to 24, and Bethlehem Steel, up 1¼ to 26½. Major oils still were showing declines but many were only fractionally lower.

Analysts had attributed the early selloff to concern that inflation might rekindle, and interest rates rise, now that the economy has given indications it has bottomed out.

Prices were lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.


Profit-Taking
Analysts said the market was ready for some profit-taking following its near-record spring-summer rally.

Salomon Bros. economist Henry Kaufman triggered yesterday's late profit-taking by warning that the Treasury's borrowing needs — of about \$30 billion in the fourth period, after a \$26.8 billion requirement in the third, would put pressure on interest rates.

New Issue

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

July 31, 1980



Republic of Chile

DM 100 000 000

9% Bearer Bonds 1980/1986

— Stock Index No. 466590 —

Offering Price: 99 1/4 %

Dresdner Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Commerzbank
Aktiengesellschaft

Bank of America International
Limited

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Limited

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Credit Suisse First Boston
Limited

Daiwa Europe N. V.
Limited

Manufacturers Hanover
Limited

Abu Dhabi Investment Company

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)

Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Banca Commerciale Italiana

Banca del Gottardo

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro

Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungenier (Overseas) Limited

The Bank of Tokyo International
Limited

Banque d'Arabie et Internationale d'Investissement (S.A.I.I.)

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur

Banque Internationale de Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Nationale de Paris

Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale

Bayerische Vereinsbank

John Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

Berliner Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann

Chase Manhattan
Limited

Chemical Bank International Ltd.

Citibank International Group

County Bank Limited

Credit Lyonnais

Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Nederland N.V.

Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers
vorm Hans W. Petersen

Delbrück & Co.

Den Danske Provinsbank A/S

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Deutsche Girozentrale

Deutsche Kommunalkbank
Aktiengesellschaft

Effectenbank-Warburg
Aktiengesellschaft

Euro-Latinoamerican Bank Limited
— Eurobank —

Euromobiliare S.p.A.

European Arab Bank Group

European Banking Company
Limited

Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Hardy & Co. GmbH

Georg Hauck & Sohn Bankiers
Kreditgesellschaft auf Aktien

Hessische Landesbank
— Girozentrale —

Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland)
Aktiengesellschaft

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino

Kreditbank N.V.

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)

Kuwait International Investment Co. S.A.K.

Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz
— Girozentrale —

LTCS International
Limited

McLeod Young Weir International
Limited

Merck, Finck & Co.

B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.

Morgan Grenfell & Co.
Limited

Morgan Guaranty Ltd.

National Bank of Abu Dhabi

The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.

Nippon Credit International (HK) Ltd.

Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Oesterreichische Landesbank
Aktiengesellschaft

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.

Orion Bank
Limited

N. M. Rothschild & Sons
Limited

The Royal Bank of Canada (London)
Limited

Salomon Brothers International

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.
Limited

Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.

Société Générale

Sumitomo Finance International

Trinkaus & Burkhart

Veit & Westbank
Aktiengesellschaft

M. M. Warburg-Brunelmann, Wirtz & Co.

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Westfälische Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Yamaichi International (Europe)
Limited

hospital: 60

Rail Stocks Called Good Buy for Long Haul

Most Riding Out Recession Well

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Rail stocks, which failed to buy railroad stocks during the last "down" period in the year, should not be as concerned. They still should be able to get into the market, as analysts expect some of the railroads to be back on track soon.

But analysts warn that investors should be looking at the long-term cause of a number of near-term railroads.

Rail stocks have moved ahead to month highs in the past few weeks despite some poor second-quarter earnings and dismal signals.

Overall carloadings and freight traffic have improved.

Analysts have been surprised at how well railroads have done this year, noting that the industry has been leading at twice the pace of the rest of the market with about a 30 percent gain, said John Pincavage, analyst at Paine Webber Mitchell Inc.

He said he had expected the railroads to lag in the wake of the recession, but what happened was plenty of investors started focusing on the long-term picture, which looks very bright for the industry, and which includes a deregulated environment, probably with stronger companies coming out of current merger deals, Pincavage said.

"If an investor has a three-year perspective, I wouldn't have any trouble recommending some of the railroads," he said. "But I would be cautious over the near term. What makes me nervous is, if the recession takes longer than expected, it could get hurt."

Coal is a Prop
Coal seems to be a prop under broad stock prices, with companies that participate strongly in supporting coal showing large gains. These include Norfolk & Western, Chessie System, Seaboard, and Union Pacific.

Coal represents the brightest spot in the rail traffic picture, said Smith, analyst at Alex. Brown & Sons. With the high price of oil,

she said, an upsurge in coal demand has resulted in increased coal carloadings. She noted that the 122,945 coal carloadings in the week that ended June 14 were the highest weekly figure since Nov. 23, 1983.

For this year, coal carloadings have jumped more than 11 percent, helped by the strong demand among utilities for steam coal and accelerated demand for metallurgical and steam coal in the export market.

This compares with a stark picture in other commodities that are transported by rail. "There is a continued deterioration in the cumulative comparisons for nearly every category last month," Miss Smith said.

"With the economy continuing its slippage, we expect rail traffic and revenue per ton mile will con-

tinued to show negative readings," said Robert Fischer, vice president at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith.

Neutral Stance
Mr. Fischer said he expects railroad earnings to encounter "fairly difficult" comparisons the rest of the year and through the first half of next year. For that reason, he is maintaining a neutral stance for the near term toward the stocks he follows, including Burlington, Chessie, Missouri Pacific, Norfolk, Santa Fe Industries, Seaboard Coast, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway and Union Pacific.

All of these stocks are involved in merger plans, which has accounted for some of the recent interest in the group. "They are entitled to a rest after their huge advance. We expect a more neutral performance for the rest of the year," Mr. Fischer said.

Top U.S. Banks Bolster Balance Sheets

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—With a little prodding from U.S. federal regulators and with the feeling that the time is right, big U.S. banks are strengthening their balance sheets.

In the past six weeks, four of the 10 largest banks and several other major banks have taken steps to raise equity capital. Last week, for example, Chemical Bank New York issued a 4-million-share issue of \$25 preferred stock to the Securities and Exchange Commission, largely to provide capital for its Chemical Bank subsidiary. It followed recent stock offerings by Chase Manhattan, Citicorp and Bankers Trust New York.

During the second quarter, bank equity offerings soared to nearly \$250 million from \$19 million in the first quarter, according to a study by Irving Trust. More offerings are expected in the current quarter, analysts say.

Capital, the excess of a bank's assets over its liabilities, is the cushion for absorbing unexpected losses. In the 1974-75 recession, widespread losses on loans not only threatened the solvency of some banks but shook the entire banking system.

No one is predicting a replay of that, but over the past few years banks' capital positions have suffered as inflation has pumped up the value of bank assets while capital reserves have grown much more slowly. As a result, says Charles Lott, president of Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, a bank stock dealer, major commercial banks "need to buttress their capital positions."

By the end of last March, each dollar of bank capital was supporting an average \$24.97 of loans and other assets, up from an already high \$23.17 at the end of 1975, according to a Salomon Bros. study, which monitors 35 major bank holding companies.

The widening ratio led the U.S. comptroller of the currency in May to express his concern to Congress and banks themselves about the threat to weaker banks. Previously, in October, 1979, the comptroller urged banks to shore up their capital positions, and he has repeated that message to them privately since. The recent stock offerings "are clearly responsive to regulatory urging toward the maintenance of strong capital ratios," said Thomas Theobald, senior executive vice president at Citicorp.

New capital rules proposed this month by the comptroller are another incentive for banks to sell equity. The rules would change the definition of capital by excluding reserves for bad loans and subordinated notes and debentures. That change could reduce average bank capital about 17 percent, according to the comptroller.

But analysts say banks have been mostly spurred by the lift that fall-

ing interest rates have given their stocks. By the time interest rates peaked early in April, a Salomon Bros. index of 22 bank stock prices had dropped nearly 19 percent from the end of 1979. By June 30, however, interest rates had plummeted and bank stocks increased 15.8 percent from the end of the first quarter.

Japanese Oilmen
Ask Iran Imports

TOKYO, July 31 (Reuters)—Japanese oil refiners have asked the government to allow them to resume Iranian crude oil imports, suspended in April following the rejection of Iran's demand for a \$2.50 increase in oil prices to \$35 a barrel. The Petroleum Federation of Japan said today.

The request was made by federation President Tokio Nagayama to Trade Minister Rokusuke Tanaka, on the grounds that it was undesirable to stop oil imports for a long time from Japan's traditional trade partner, which last year supplied 10 percent of the country's oil needs.

Ministry officials said that while the world oil price situation has changed since April, so that \$35 is not necessarily too high, there is no need to import oil from Iran for the present because Japan's oil storage tanks are already almost overflowing. The officials added that they have received no approach from Iran over the matter.

Canadian Indexes

July 31, 1980

	Change	Previous
Montreal	21.45	21.27
Toronto	21.77	21.72

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

European Gold Markets

July 31, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	318.00	318.00	318.00
Paris	318.00	318.00	318.00
Zurich	318.00	318.00	318.00

Official morning and afternoon figures for London and Paris. Prices and closing prices for Zurich.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

July 31, 1980

	25 Aug 80	25 Nov 80	Open
300	180.00	180.00	180.00
400	180.00	180.00	180.00
500	180.00	180.00	180.00
600	180.00	180.00	180.00
700	180.00	180.00	180.00
800	180.00	180.00	180.00
900	180.00	180.00	180.00
1000	180.00	180.00	180.00

For options expiring August 15, 1980.
For options expiring November 15, 1980.

Valuers White Weld S.A.

1, Quai de Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 82 51 - Telex 26 305

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, July 30, 1980

High	Low	Close	Change
1955 April Price	320.00	28.00	+1.00
2000 April Price	310.00	27.00	+1.00
2050 April Price	300.00	26.00	+1.00
2100 April Price	290.00	25.00	+1.00
2150 April Price	280.00	24.00	+1.00
2200 April Price	270.00	23.00	+1.00
2250 April Price	260.00	22.00	+1.00
2300 April Price	250.00	21.00	+1.00
2350 April Price	240.00	20.00	+1.00
2400 April Price	230.00	19.00	+1.00
2450 April Price	220.00	18.00	+1.00
2500 April Price	210.00	17.00	+1.00
2550 April Price	200.00	16.00	+1.00
2600 April Price	190.00	15.00	+1.00
2650 April Price	180.00	14.00	+1.00
2700 April Price	170.00	13.00	+1.00
2750 April Price	160.00	12.00	+1.00
2800 April Price	150.00	11.00	+1.00
2850 April Price	140.00	10.00	+1.00
2900 April Price	130.00	9.00	+1.00
2950 April Price	120.00	8.00	+1.00
3000 April Price	110.00	7.00	+1.00
3050 April Price	100.00	6.00	+1.00
3100 April Price	90.00	5.00	+1.00
3150 April Price	80.00	4.00	+1.00
3200 April Price	70.00	3.00	+1.00
3250 April Price	60.00	2.00	+1.00
3300 April Price	50.00	1.00	+1.00
3350 April Price	40.00	0.00	+1.00
3400 April Price	30.00	0.00	+1.00
3450 April Price	20.00	0.00	+1.00
3500 April Price	10.00	0.00	+1.00
3550 April Price	0.00	0.00	+1.00

High Low Close Change

100 Hovers D	50	48	48	-2
1100 Bay Co	225	220	220	-5
1200 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
1300 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
1400 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
1500 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
1600 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
1700 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
1800 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
1900 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
2000 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
2100 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
2200 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
2300 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
2400 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
2500 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
2600 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
2700 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
2800 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
2900 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
3000 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
3100 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
3200 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
3300 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
3400 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
3500 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2

Total Sales 1,264,700 shares.

MIAMI GOLD COAST
\$1 MILLION
\$4,192.00 NET

65 acres of prime rental location in one package. Fully occupied.

Mr. A. KAYE will be at the LOEW'S HOTEL in MONTE CARLO, PRINCIPALS ONLY.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, July 30, 1980

High	Low	Close	Change
1955 April Price	320.00	28.00	+1.00
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3150 April Price	80.00	4.00	+1.00
3200 April Price	70.00	3.00	+1.00
3250 April Price	60.00	2.00	+1.00
3300 April Price	50.00	1.00	+1.00
3350 April Price	40.00	0.00	+1.00
3400 April Price	30.00	0.00	+1.00
3450 April Price	20.00	0.00	+1.00
3500 April Price	10.00	0.00	+1.00
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High Low Close Change

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2800 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
2900 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
3000 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
3100 Bell Canada	110	108	108	-2
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65 acres of prime rental location in one package. Fully occupied.

Mr. A. KAYE will be at the LOEW'S HOTEL in MONTE CARLO, PRINCIPALS ONLY.

ADVERTISING

FOSECO MUNSEP LIMITED (CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 18th August 1980 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, the 14th of the CDR's Foseco Munsep Limited, each repr. 50 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 8.49 (re final dividend for the year to 31st December 1979) 3.76 p. per share. Tax credit = Dfls. 3.65 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 23rd July 1980.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 25th July 1980.

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Amsterdam, 25th July 1980.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 31

Tables include the nationwide prices to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	175 1/4	174 1/4	3.00	5.5	15.5	175	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	2.00	4.0	12.0	48	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	+1/4
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	1.00	3.5	10.0	30	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	.75	3.0	8.0	24	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	24 1/4	24 1/4	.75	3.0	8.0	24	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
IBM	175 1/4	174 1/4	3.00	5.5	15.5	175	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	2.00	4.0	12.0	48	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	+1/4
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	1.00	3.5	10.0	30	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	.75	3.0	8.0	24	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	24 1/4	24 1/4	.75	3.0	8.0	24	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	175 1/4	174 1/4	3.00	5.5	15.5	175	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	2.00	4.0	12.0	48	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	+1/4
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	1.00	3.5	10.0	30	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	.75	3.0	8.0	24	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	24 1/4	24 1/4	.75	3.0	8.0	24	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
IBM	175 1/4	174 1/4	3.00	5.5	15.5	175	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	2.00	4.0	12.0	48	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	+1/4
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	1.00	3.5	10.0	30	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	.75	3.0	8.0	24	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	24 1/4	24 1/4	.75	3.0	8.0	24	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4

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Australia	\$24.00	\$48.00
New Zealand	\$27.00	\$54.00
South Africa	\$30.00	\$60.00
Other Countries	\$33.00	\$66.00

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Chicago Futures

Wheat	High	Low	Close	Change
Dec	2.50	2.48	2.49	+1/8
Mar	2.52	2.50	2.51	+1/8
May	2.54	2.52	2.53	+1/8
Jul	2.56	2.54	2.55	+1/8
Sep	2.58	2.56	2.57	+1/8

U.S. Commodity Prices

Wheat	High	Low	Close	Change
Dec	2.50	2.48	2.49	+1/8
Mar	2.52	2.50	2.51	+1/8
May	2.54	2.52	2.53	+1/8
Jul	2.56	2.54	2.55	+1/8
Sep	2.58	2.56	2.57	+1/8

New York Futures

Wheat	High	Low	Close	Change
Dec	2.50	2.48	2.49	+1/8
Mar	2.52	2.50	2.51	+1/8
May	2.54	2.52	2.53	+1/8
Jul	2.56	2.54	2.55	+1/8
Sep	2.58	2.56	2.57	+1/8

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

Volume	Price	Change
IBM	174 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	48 1/4	+1/4
GE	30 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	24 1/4	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Value	Change
Dow Jones	2,450.00	+10.00
S&P 500	1,200.00	+5.00
NASDAQ	1,500.00	+10.00

Standard & Poor's

Index	Value	Change
Standard & Poor's	1,200.00	+5.00
NYSE	1,500.00	+10.00
NASDAQ	1,500.00	+10.00

NYSE Index

Index	Value	Change
NYSE	1,500.00	+10.00
NASDAQ	1,500.00	+10.00
AMEX	1,500.00	+10.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Index	Value	Change
Odd-Lot Trading	1,500.00	+10.00
AMEX	1,500.00	+10.00
NASDAQ	1,500.00	+10.00

American Most Active

Volume	Price	Change
IBM	174 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	48 1/4	+1/4
GE	30 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	24 1/4	+1/4

AMEX Index

Index	Value	Change
AMEX	1,500.00	+10.00
NASDAQ	1,500.00	+10.00
NYSE	1,500.00	+10.00

FUTURES DOW JONES

Index	Value	Change
Futures Dow Jones	1,500.00	+10.00
AMEX	1,500.00	+10.00
NASDAQ	1,500.00	+10.00

London Commodities

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	2.50	+1/8
Barley	2.52	+1/8
Oats	2.54	+1/8
Rye	2.56	+1/8
Maize	2.58	+1/8

Cash Prices

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	2.50	+1/8
Barley	2.52	+1/8
Oats	2.54	+1/8
Rye	2.56	+1/8
Maize	2.58	+1/8

Commodity Indexes

Index	Value	Change
Commodity Index	1,500.00	+10.00
AMEX	1,500.00	+10.00
NASDAQ	1,500.00	+10.00

London Metals Market

Metal	Price	Change
Gold	1,500.00	+10.00
Silver	1,500.00	+10.00
Copper	1,500.00	+10.00
Aluminum	1,500.00	+10.00
Zinc	1,500.00	+10.00

Paris Commodities

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	2.50	+1/8
Barley	2.52	+1/8
Oats	2.54	+1/8
Rye	2.56	+1/8
Maize	2.58	+1/8

Dividends

Company	Dividend	Yield
IBM	3.00	5.5%
AT&T	2.00	4.0%
GE	1.00	3.5%
Westinghouse	.75	3.0%
General Electric	.75	3.0%

STOCK SPLIT

Company	Split	Ratio
IBM	2:1	1:2
AT&T	2:1	1:2
GE	2:1	1:2
Westinghouse	2:1	1:2
General Electric	2:1	1:2

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

Destination	Price	Change
Paris	1,500.00	+10.00
London	1,500.00	+10.00
Amsterdam	1,500.00	+10.00
Brussels	1,500.00	+10.00
Frankfurt	1,500.00	+10.00

BOATS AND RECREATION VEHICLES

Vehicle	Price	Change
Boat	1,500.00	+10.00
RV	1,500.00	+10.00
Motorcycle	1,500.00	+10.00
Car	1,500.00	+10.00
Truck	1,500.00	+10.00

RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

Establishment	Price	Change
Restaurant	1,500.00	+10.00
Night Club	1,500.00	+10.00
Cafe	1,500.00	+10.00
Bar	1,500.00	+10.00
Lounge	1,500.00	+10.00

FOR SALE & WANTED

Item	Price	Change
House	1,500.00	+10.00
Car	1,500.00	+10.00
Boat	1,500.00	+10.00
RV	1,500.00	+10.00
Motorcycle	1,500.00	+10.00

ARTS

Artwork	Price	Change
Painting	1,500.00	+10.00
Sculpture	1,500.00	+10.00
Photograph	1,500.00	+10.00
Print	1,500.00	+10.00
Jewelry	1,500.00	+10.00

NEW LOWS

Item	Price	Change
House	1,500.00	+10.00
Car	1,500.00	+10.00
Boat	1,500.00	+10.00
RV	1,500.00	+10.00
Motorcycle	1,500.00	+10.00

THURSDAY'S New Highs & Lows

Item	High	Low
House	1,500.00	1,400.00
Car	1,500.00	1,400.00
Boat	1,500.00	1,400.00
RV	1,500.00	1,400.00
Motorcycle	1,500.00	1,400.00

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Page 11)

ESCORTS & GUIDES

Service	Price	Change
Escort	1,500.00	+10.00
Guide	1,500.00	+10.00
Transport	1,500.00	+10.00
Accommodation	1,500.00	+10.00
Food & Beverage	1,500.00	+10.00

ESCORTS, N.Y. EVERYWHERE, U.S.A.

Service	Price	Change
Escort	1,500.00	+10.00
Guide	1,500.00	+10.00
Transport	1,500.00	+10.00
Accommodation	1,500.00	+10.00
Food & Beverage	1,500.00	+10.00

ESCORT SERVICE, EVERYWHERE YOU GO, AMERICA

Service	Price	Change
Escort	1,500.00	+10.00
Guide	1,500.00	+10.00
Transport	1,500.00	+10.00
Accommodation	1,500.00	+10.00
Food & Beverage	1,500.00	+10.00

CONTACTA INTERNATIONAL

Service	Price	Change
Escort	1,500.00	+10.00
Guide	1,500.00	+10.00
Transport	1,500.00	+10.00
Accommodation	1,500.00	+10.00
Food & Beverage	1,500.00	+10.00

BOATS AND RECREATION VEHICLES

Vehicle	Price	Change
Boat	1,500.00	+10.00
RV	1,500.00	+10.00
Motorcycle	1,500.00	+10.00
Car	1,500.00	+10.00
Truck	1,500.00	+10.00

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Lounge	1,500.00	+10.00

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Car	1,500.00	+10.00
Boat	1,500.00	+10.00
RV	1,500.00	+10.00
Motorcycle	1,500.00	+10.00

ARTS

2514	174	SwFiB	p21.28	9.0	4	2414	24	2414 + 14	26	1592	UnLeet	1.32	5.3	9	870	294	24	
24	1114	SwFiB	.50	2.9	5	144	17	17	17	56	40	UpJhon	2	3.5	11	1171	5574	5614
1314	84	SwFiB	1.16	10	6	23	114	114	114	28	19	USLiFE	70	3.1	5	205	214	224
14	9	SwFiB	1.00	11	0	125	14	114	114	150	244	USLiE	23.33	3	1	21	21	21

Olympic Games Summaries

TRACK AND FIELD

WRESTLING

Round 4
Freestyle 57 kg (124 pounds)
 Ho Pyang Li, North Korea, def. Aurel Nocu, Romania, 13-0-0; Tatchev, Bulgaria, def. Wladimir Kozakiewicz, USSR, 13-0-0; Ivan Tatchev, Bulgaria, def. Samir Memeti, Hungary, 13-0-0; Dusanovsk, Bulgaria, def. Kuran Seimen, Bulgaria, 13-0-0.

Round 5
Freestyle 61 kg (135 pounds)
 Ivan Yanev, Bulgaria, def. Sinch Jeungmin, India, 13-0-0; Sapan Seid, Yugoslavia, def. Eberhard Probst, GDR, 13-0-0.

Round 6
Freestyle 67 kg (148 pounds)
 Ivan Kucuk, Hungary, def. Henryk Mazur, Poland, 13-0-0; Ivan Kucuk, Bulgaria, def. Mohammed Aminov, USSR, 13-0-0.

Round 7
Freestyle 74 kg (164 pounds)
 Adam Tomaszewski, Poland, def. Andrei Imita, Romania, 13-0-0; Adam Tomaszewski, Poland, def. Adam Tomaszewski, Poland, 13-0-0; Adam Tomaszewski, Poland, def. Adam Tomaszewski, Poland, 13-0-0.

Round 8
Freestyle 82 kg (181 pounds)
 Sapan Seid, Yugoslavia, def. Ho Pyang Li, North Korea, 13-0-0; Sapan Seid, Yugoslavia, def. Ho Pyang Li, North Korea, 13-0-0; Sapan Seid, Yugoslavia, def. Ho Pyang Li, North Korea, 13-0-0.

FINALS

Freestyle 57 kg (124 pounds)
 1. Sapan Seid, Yugoslavia, def. 2. Ho Pyang Li, North Korea, 13-0-0; 3. Dusanovsk, Bulgaria, 13-0-0.

Freestyle 61 kg (135 pounds)
 1. Ivan Kucuk, Bulgaria, def. 2. Adam Tomaszewski, Poland, 13-0-0; 3. Adam Tomaszewski, Poland, 13-0-0.

Freestyle 67 kg (148 pounds)
 1. Sapan Seid, Yugoslavia, def. 2. Ho Pyang Li, North Korea, 13-0-0; 3. Dusanovsk, Bulgaria, 13-0-0.

Freestyle 74 kg (164 pounds)
 1. Adam Tomaszewski, Poland, def. 2. Andrei Imita, Romania, 13-0-0; 3. Adam Tomaszewski, Poland, 13-0-0.

Freestyle 82 kg (181 pounds)
 1. Sapan Seid, Yugoslavia, def. 2. Ho Pyang Li, North Korea, 13-0-0; 3. Dusanovsk, Bulgaria, 13-0-0.

FIELD HOCKEY

Women
Finals 20 kg (44 pounds)
 (Zimbabwe won gold medal)
 Czechoslovakia, 1; Poland 0
 (Czechoslovakia won silver medal)
 Soviet Union, 1; India 0

BOXING

Semi-finals
Light Flyweight 48 kg (106 pounds)
 Hailito Barnes, Cuba, def. Ismail Mustafayev, Bulgaria, 13-0-0; Shamir Sabrov, USSR, def. Vyng Uk Li, North Korea, 13-0-0.

Light Flyweight 51 kg (112 pounds)
 Viktor Mitroshchikov, USSR, def. Jonas Varnas, Hungary, 13-0-0; Peter Lashov, Bulgaria, def. Hailito Barnes, Cuba, 13-0-0.

Light Flyweight 54 kg (119 pounds)
 Juan Hernandez, Cuba, def. Michael Anthony, Guyana, 13-0-0; Bernardo Jose Placencia, Venezuela, def. Dumirich Cerna, Romania, 13-0-0.

Light Flyweight 57 kg (125 pounds)
 Rusi Fitei, East Germany, def. Viktor Rostov, USSR, 13-0-0; Adelle Morris, Cuba, def. Krystian Kozakiewicz, Poland, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 60 kg (132 pounds)
 Viktor Demchenko, USSR, stopped Richard Nowakowski, E. Germany, 13-0-0; Alan Herrera, Cuba, def. Kazimierz Adach, Poland, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 63 kg (139 pounds)
 Sirk Kambouze, USSR, def. Jose Aguilar, Cuba, 13-0-0; Patricia Oliva, Italy, def. Anthony Willis, Bulgaria, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 66 kg (145 pounds)
 Andres Aldama, Cuba, def. Karl-Henrik Kruger, E. Germany, 13-0-0; John Muzak, Uganda, def. Kazimierz Szczerba, Poland, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 69 kg (153 pounds)
 Armando Martinez, Cuba, stopped Jon Frenck, Czechoslovakia, 13-0-0; Alexander Kuznetsov, USSR, def. Delfir Kacser, East Germany, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 72 kg (159 pounds)
 Jose Gomez, Cuba, def. Vladimir Romanov, USSR, stopped Jari Ryvalski, Poland, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 75 kg (166 pounds)
 Luis Hernandez, Cuba, def. Ricardo Pales, Cuba, 13-0-0; Slobodan Kacar, Yugoslavia, stopped Herbert Bauch, East Germany, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 78 kg (171 pounds)
 Tasho Stoyanov, USSR, def. Jovan Lovel, Hungary, 13-0-0; Pevr Zavr, USSR, def. Jurgen Fomanel, East Germany, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 81 kg (178 pounds)
 Sirk Kambouze, USSR, def. Jose Aguilar, Cuba, 13-0-0; Patricia Oliva, Italy, def. Anthony Willis, Bulgaria, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 84 kg (185 pounds)
 Juan Hernandez, Cuba, def. Michael Anthony, Guyana, 13-0-0; Bernardo Jose Placencia, Venezuela, def. Dumirich Cerna, Romania, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 87 kg (191 pounds)
 Rusi Fitei, East Germany, def. Viktor Rostov, USSR, 13-0-0; Adelle Morris, Cuba, def. Krystian Kozakiewicz, Poland, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 90 kg (198 pounds)
 Viktor Demchenko, USSR, stopped Richard Nowakowski, E. Germany, 13-0-0; Alan Herrera, Cuba, def. Kazimierz Adach, Poland, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 93 kg (205 pounds)
 Sirk Kambouze, USSR, def. Jose Aguilar, Cuba, 13-0-0; Patricia Oliva, Italy, def. Anthony Willis, Bulgaria, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 96 kg (212 pounds)
 Juan Hernandez, Cuba, def. Michael Anthony, Guyana, 13-0-0; Bernardo Jose Placencia, Venezuela, def. Dumirich Cerna, Romania, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 99 kg (219 pounds)
 Armando Martinez, Cuba, stopped Jon Frenck, Czechoslovakia, 13-0-0; Alexander Kuznetsov, USSR, def. Delfir Kacser, East Germany, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 102 kg (226 pounds)
 Jose Gomez, Cuba, def. Vladimir Romanov, USSR, stopped Jari Ryvalski, Poland, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 105 kg (231 pounds)
 Luis Hernandez, Cuba, def. Ricardo Pales, Cuba, 13-0-0; Slobodan Kacar, Yugoslavia, stopped Herbert Bauch, East Germany, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 108 kg (238 pounds)
 Tasho Stoyanov, USSR, def. Jovan Lovel, Hungary, 13-0-0; Pevr Zavr, USSR, def. Jurgen Fomanel, East Germany, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 111 kg (245 pounds)
 Sirk Kambouze, USSR, def. Jose Aguilar, Cuba, 13-0-0; Patricia Oliva, Italy, def. Anthony Willis, Bulgaria, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 114 kg (252 pounds)
 Juan Hernandez, Cuba, def. Michael Anthony, Guyana, 13-0-0; Bernardo Jose Placencia, Venezuela, def. Dumirich Cerna, Romania, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 117 kg (259 pounds)
 Armando Martinez, Cuba, stopped Jon Frenck, Czechoslovakia, 13-0-0; Alexander Kuznetsov, USSR, def. Delfir Kacser, East Germany, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 120 kg (266 pounds)
 Jose Gomez, Cuba, def. Vladimir Romanov, USSR, stopped Jari Ryvalski, Poland, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 123 kg (273 pounds)
 Luis Hernandez, Cuba, def. Ricardo Pales, Cuba, 13-0-0; Slobodan Kacar, Yugoslavia, stopped Herbert Bauch, East Germany, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 126 kg (280 pounds)
 Tasho Stoyanov, USSR, def. Jovan Lovel, Hungary, 13-0-0; Pevr Zavr, USSR, def. Jurgen Fomanel, East Germany, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 129 kg (287 pounds)
 Sirk Kambouze, USSR, def. Jose Aguilar, Cuba, 13-0-0; Patricia Oliva, Italy, def. Anthony Willis, Bulgaria, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 132 kg (294 pounds)
 Juan Hernandez, Cuba, def. Michael Anthony, Guyana, 13-0-0; Bernardo Jose Placencia, Venezuela, def. Dumirich Cerna, Romania, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 135 kg (300 pounds)
 Armando Martinez, Cuba, stopped Jon Frenck, Czechoslovakia, 13-0-0; Alexander Kuznetsov, USSR, def. Delfir Kacser, East Germany, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 138 kg (305 pounds)
 Jose Gomez, Cuba, def. Vladimir Romanov, USSR, stopped Jari Ryvalski, Poland, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 141 kg (311 pounds)
 Luis Hernandez, Cuba, def. Ricardo Pales, Cuba, 13-0-0; Slobodan Kacar, Yugoslavia, stopped Herbert Bauch, East Germany, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 144 kg (318 pounds)
 Tasho Stoyanov, USSR, def. Jovan Lovel, Hungary, 13-0-0; Pevr Zavr, USSR, def. Jurgen Fomanel, East Germany, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 147 kg (325 pounds)
 Sirk Kambouze, USSR, def. Jose Aguilar, Cuba, 13-0-0; Patricia Oliva, Italy, def. Anthony Willis, Bulgaria, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 150 kg (331 pounds)
 Juan Hernandez, Cuba, def. Michael Anthony, Guyana, 13-0-0; Bernardo Jose Placencia, Venezuela, def. Dumirich Cerna, Romania, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 153 kg (338 pounds)
 Armando Martinez, Cuba, stopped Jon Frenck, Czechoslovakia, 13-0-0; Alexander Kuznetsov, USSR, def. Delfir Kacser, East Germany, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 156 kg (345 pounds)
 Jose Gomez, Cuba, def. Vladimir Romanov, USSR, stopped Jari Ryvalski, Poland, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 159 kg (352 pounds)
 Luis Hernandez, Cuba, def. Ricardo Pales, Cuba, 13-0-0; Slobodan Kacar, Yugoslavia, stopped Herbert Bauch, East Germany, 13-0-0.

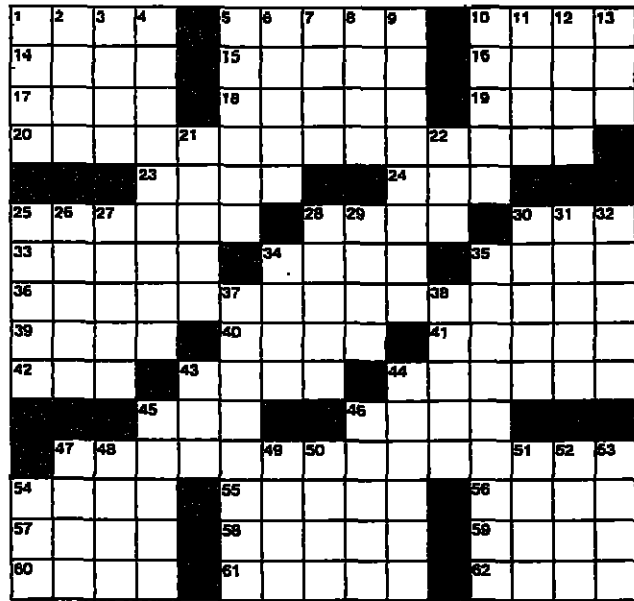
Lightweight 162 kg (359 pounds)
 Tasho Stoyanov, USSR, def. Jovan Lovel, Hungary, 13-0-0; Pevr Zavr, USSR, def. Jurgen Fomanel, East Germany, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 165 kg (366 pounds)
 Sirk Kambouze, USSR, def. Jose Aguilar, Cuba, 13-0-0; Patricia Oliva, Italy, def. Anthony Willis, Bulgaria, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 168 kg (373 pounds)
 Juan Hernandez, Cuba, def. Michael Anthony, Guyana, 13-0-0; Bernardo Jose Placencia, Venezuela, def. Dumirich Cerna, Romania, 13-0-0.

Lightweight 171 kg (380 pounds)
 Armando Martinez, Cuba, stopped Jon Frenck, Czechoslovakia, 13-0-0

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Neon, e.g.
5 Abalone
10 Cleric's title in France
14 Bakery side
15 "The English Aristophanes": 1720-77
16 Legumes
17 Nazimova
18 A solid shaped like a doughnut
19 Blow one's top
20 Nobel list in Literature: 1907
23 Psyche components
24 Mideast export
25 Manifest; reveal
28 Come upon
30 Biggin, e.g.
33 Airborne
34 Start of a Shakespearean title
35 Lunar feature
36 "Christabel" poet
- 39 Kin of etc.
40 Bacchanalia
41 Sign up
42 Retreat
43 Persons
44 Outlanders
45 Nightingale's sound
46 Sale
47 Boz
54 Mar
55 Was in a cast
56 — fixie
57 Mire
58 Asset of a "love goddess"
59 Leave
60 Took a look
61 Subtle grounds
62 Side
- 7 Robin Williams's TV role
8 Small catchall
9 Comeback
10 "Spongy": Shak.
11 Noggin
12 Loud noise
13 Time in Ga.
21 Marble
22 Box top
25 Founded on
26 Gladden
27 Mongol group of 10,000 soldiers
28 Beats
29 In poor style
30 Personnel nucleus
31 Inert gas
32 Goes through a post-sunburn period
34 Caldwell's "God's Little"
35 It shows the knees
37 "A... (adoption phrase)
38 Shrine item
43 Wilder's "Town"
44 Stage lines
45 Yakked
46 Expert
47 Surfeit
48 What smog is called in L.A.
49 Reverberate
50 Headliner
51 An Adams
52 Leningrad's river
53 Appear
54 Pawnee, to a Cheyenne

Solution to Previous Puzzle



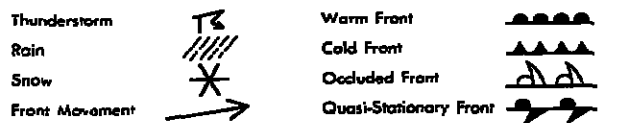
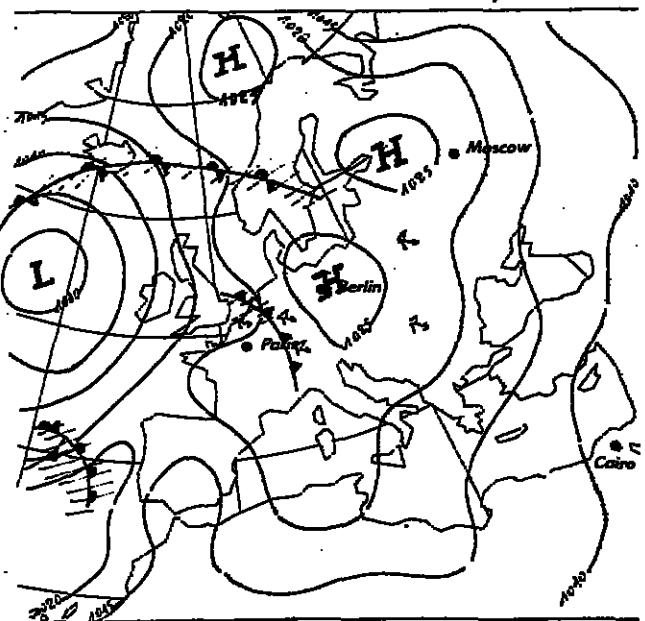
WEATHER

C F			C F		
ALGARVE	20	Fair	MADRID	20	Fair
AMSTERDAM	21	Cloudy	MIAMI	21	Fair
ANKARA	22	Cloudy	MILAN	22	Fair
ATHENS	23	Fair	MONTREAL	23	Fair
BEIRUT	24	Fair	MOSCOW	24	Fair
BELGRADE	25	Cloudy	MUNICH	25	Fair
BERLIN	26	Rain	NEW YORK	26	Fair
BRUSSELS	27	Cloudy	NICE	27	Fair
BUCHAREST	28	Overcast	OSLO	28	Fair
BUDAPEST	29	Cloudy	PARIS	29	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	30	Cloudy	PRAGUE	30	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	31	Cloudy	ROME	31	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	32	Fair	SOFIA	32	Cloudy
DUBLIN	33	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	33	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	34	Overcast	TEHRAN	34	Overcast
FLORENCE	35	Fog	TEL AVIV	35	Fair
FRANKFURT	36	Fair	TOKYO	36	Fog
GENEVA	37	Fair	TUNIS	37	Fair
HELSINKI	38	Fair	VIENNA	38	Overcast
HOUSTON	39	Fair	WARSAW	39	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	40	Fair	WASHINGTON	40	Fair
LAS PALMAS	41	Fair	ZURICH	41	Fair
LISBON	42	Fair			
LONDON	43	Fair			
LOS ANGELES	44	Fair			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; rail

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



U.S. Insurance Company Tries To Trim Its Reliance on Paper

PHILADELPHIA, July 31 (AP) — Reliance Insurance Co. tried what some may think is the impossible — a "paper-free" day in which employees at corporate headquarters here were asked to do without paper.

Vice president Raymond Hafner sprang the surprise exercise on his 225-member staff Tuesday at an 8:30 a.m. meeting in the company cafeteria. The employees were told to try to do all their work without generating new pieces of paper to read, file and follow.

"The response was better than we expected," Mr. Hafner said yesterday. "People worked hard at finding creative ways to get their work done without paper."

It was a day of no written memos to the boss, no dictation notes, no photocopies. Office workers were encouraged to deliver memos by telephone only and to store information in company computers. But the experiment ran into a few problems. For example, workers still had to jot down telephone messages for fellow employees who were out.

The unusual program was part of the company's program to be almost completely reliant on computers by 1983. The company conducted studies that showed 25 percent of the company's 3,400 workers nationwide spend their entire workday creating, storing or looking in files for paperwork.

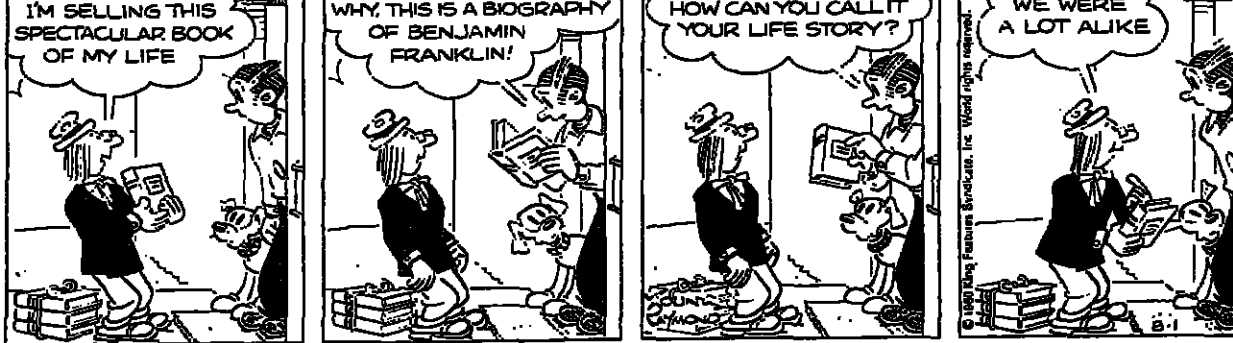
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



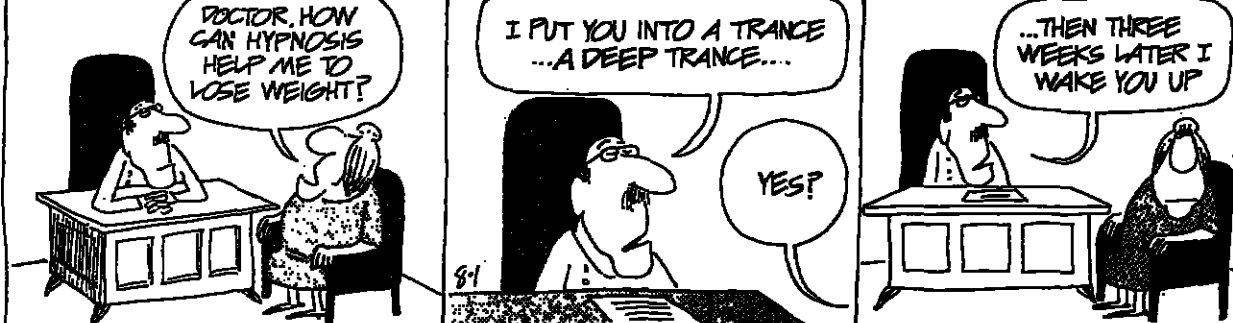
BEETLE



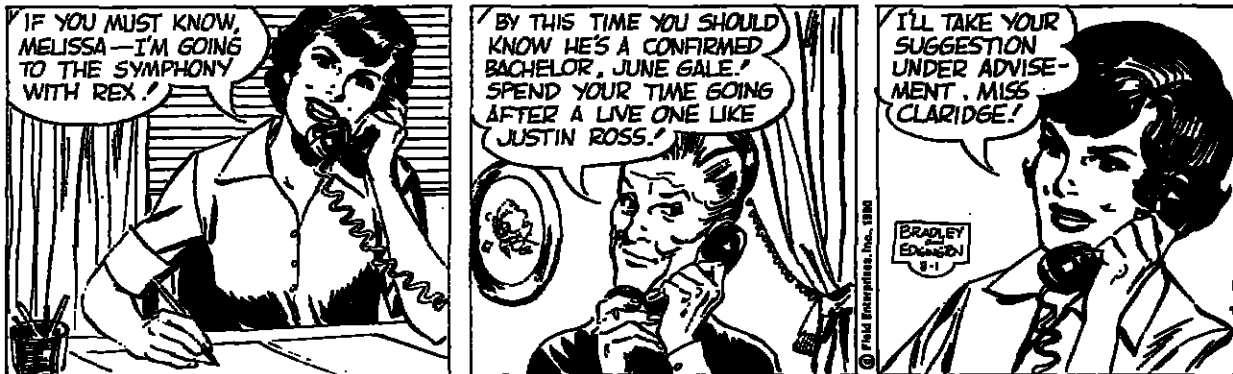
BAILEY



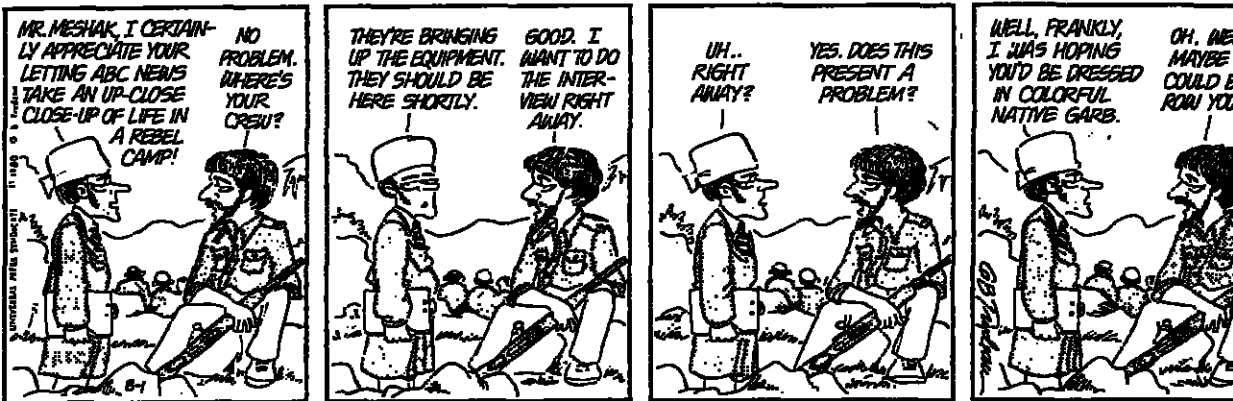
WIZARD OF ID



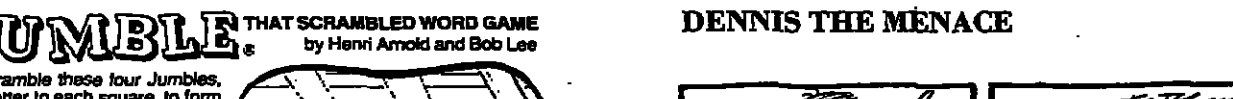
REX



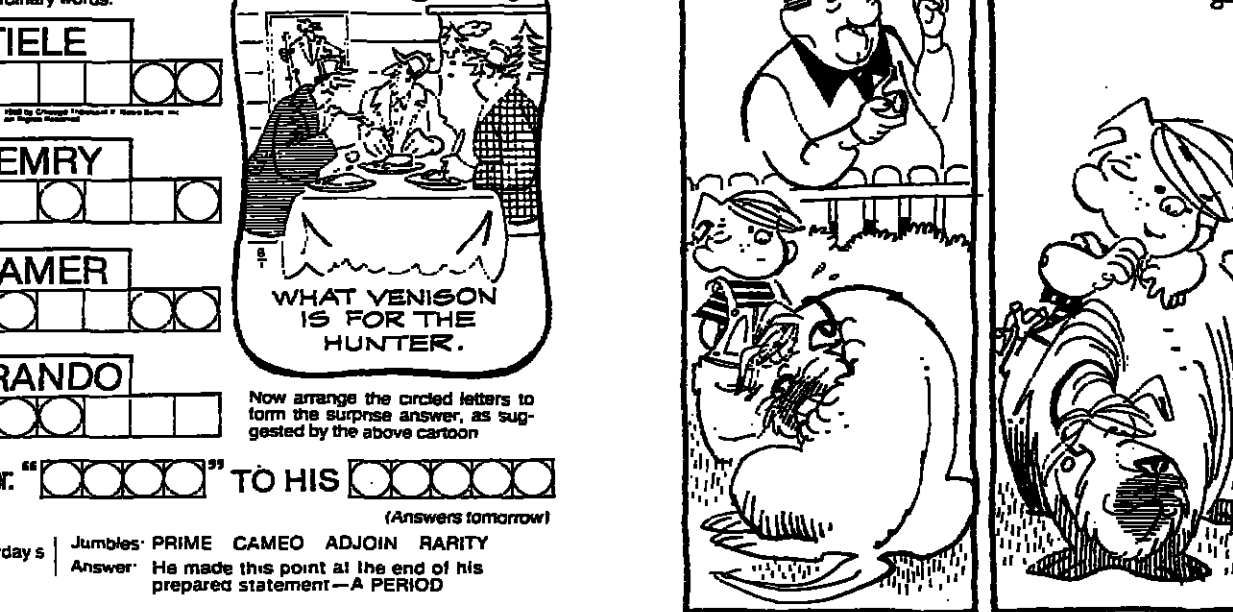
MORGAN



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

MAO'S PEOPLE

Sixteen Portraits of Life in Revolutionary China

By B. Michael Frolic. Harvard University Press. 278 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by Joseph Lelyveld

THE gradual demystification of the Chinese revolution and all its works has been one of the positive effects of the recent thaw in relations with Peking and of the political shifts that have occurred there. In part, it has resulted from greater access on the part of foreigners to China and of the Chinese to the world outside their borders. In part, from the passing of Mao Tse-tung and most of the other great figures of the revolutionary period. The political leadership of China now seems just about as unheroic as the leadership of most other countries. And now that a bid seems to have been put on the ideological debates that convulsed China in the last decade of Mao's life, it becomes possible, at last, to conceive of the country as something other than a laboratory of revolution for the entire world. It becomes possible, even, to recall that real people live there.

The special virtue of "Mao's People" is a remarkable success at attempt to use the techniques of Oscar Lewis and Studs Terkel to render a gallery of Chinese self-portraits — is that it reminds us that the immemorial China, which now seems to be emerging from the ideological mists, has been there all along. This is not to say that the revolution was unreal — unmistakably, it has shaped each of the lives that B. Michael Frolic presents so convincingly — but simply to note that it has had to accommodate itself to the emotions and values, virtues and vices of the Chinese people.

Wangling and Finagling

"Mao's People" tells us about this accommodation in the voices of individual Chinese that ring true. A number of excellent novels have been written on Mao's China, not many have been entertaining. This one is often touching and sometimes funny, rich in anecdotes including some that hint reassuringly at a gap between the sexual puritanism the revolution fostered and the practices of ordinary Chinese. "Mao's People" can be read as a latter-day Chinese "Decameron," but basically it's a book about coping and surviving, about wangling and finagling and getting on in the revolution.

Getting on seems to involve two prerequisites: One is what is known as a "good class background" (in revolutionary China, it's the opposite of what it once was); the other is keeping to the correct side of a shifting political line. In a curious amalgam of old and new, match-makers who were supposedly put out of business by the revolution focus on class background in setting the now illicit price for a bride. "Once our daughter enters your household she will have suffered a loss in status," a bride's father remarks in the midst of such haggling. "These days, you know, valuable it is to be lower-middle peasants; middle isn't bad, but lower-middle is better."

Staying right politically means guessing what is expected even as expectations change. An aspiring young economist, purged after a minor political indiscretion, tells how he grasped this lesson after months of political "re-education" on a state farm: "I was no longer a political simpleton," he says. "I had learned how to mask my true feelings and how to know the correct phrases when required."

But even when the ideological throttle is open wide, much of China appears not to be listening. "Most mass meetings never started on time," a peasant says. "If it was called for 10, you could be sure it would begin around noon. You could count on a whole free morning." Theoretically, mass mobiliza-

tion keeps China at a high pitch of revolutionary fever; in practice, individualism is rampant, only thinly veiled. The most flagrant self-seekers are in the party and army, nepotistically swapping favors and dealing in permits to malingering, while mouthing the chairman's aphorisms religiously.

We meet them in these pages: the Emperor Fang — Chinese, with a Westerner's name, who comes on as an ascetic but flashes an Omega watch; Big Gossip Wei who keeps track of the private liaisons in a Peking office; Monkey Tongue Wu, a politically astute translator, who barter Shanghai sweaters on the Tibetan frontier; and Thousand-Dollar Lin, a Peking official who is rustic to the countryside and there concocts a bizarre and costly scheme to oust local peasants in pig production.

B. Michael Frolic, a onetime Canadian diplomat who now teaches political science, conducted interviews in Hong Kong. Chir has related but it hardly needs saying that no one there would dare narrate his experiences as candid as these refugees. Yet none of the is a dissident in any ordinary sense. They have left the People's Republic not because they oppose the revolution but, mostly, because the have been unable to live down a political black mark, something vaguely suspect in their pasts. One is an obvious con man, the others shrewd operators only in the sense that they are survivors, having come through the stresses of the Cultural Revolution. Looking back on the meagre achievements of that movement, formerly ardent Red Guard says I doesn't know whether to laugh or cry; it had aimed at promoting social equality but spread cynicism and corruption instead.

Given the revolutionary goal solidarity, not to mention the Chinese genius for social cohesion, it striking to discover how long these voices sound. Transferred around China by the state, Frolic's Chinese lose touch with family and friends. Marriages that might have been don't take place. In Hong Kong, the dream of having escaped to freedom, rather a sense of letdown, of being let down from the revolution and maybe of letting it down. If free literary expression becomes possible in China, other voices will doubtless have other stories to tell. But for now, these painstakingly recorded narratives are the most telling bits of self-expression from Mao's China that we have had.

Joseph Lelyveld is deputy foreign editor of The New York Times.

Sumatra Tigers Cool to Mating

JAKARTA (UPI) — Sumatran tigers are threatened with extinction because the males don't seem to care for their mates, the North Sumatra Environment Department said.

"Unlike other tigers, Sumatran male tigers do not like to roam around with their mates and often avoid looking at them," the department said. "They are used to walking up to 20 miles a day, but carefree and how to keep the company of female partners. They only agree to have sexual relations once or twice a year, a practice which endangers the species," the reports said.

Complete data on the Sumatran tigers' sexual life was hard to collect, the department admitted, "because the felines would hide during their mating not only from humans but also from other animals."

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

UNEMPLOYMENT is a problem for bidding theorists, as well as for politicians and economists, although the need for solutions is less urgent. Most players have limited bridge vocabulary: They never make use of some obvious low-level sequences of bidding. The expert has few such gaps and often searches for constructive ideas that will put unemployed bids to work.

Suppose the opening bid is one club and the response is one spade. A bid of four hearts used to be unemployed, but there is now general agreement that it should be a splinter, showing a powerful hand with four-card spade support and at most one heart. Two hearts is a reverse, natural, strong and, in the modern style, forcing. But what about three hearts? This seems unemployed.

Some experts now use this as a "mini-splinter," to invite game in spades and show heart shortness. Sixteen high-card points and 4-1-3-5 distribution would be typical, allowing responder to put on the brakes in three spades if he has a weak hand with wasted strength in hearts.

This can occur only at the three-level when a two-level bid in the same suit would be a reverse. But there is room for confusion, and North was confused on the diagrammed deal.

The confusion landed North-South in an apparently hopeless contract of five hearts. North's second round choice was between three spades, four spades and four clubs. Three clubs was intended as a mini-splinter, but in reality promised a powerful hand including clubs since two clubs would

have been a simple rebid, not a reverse.

A trump lead would have been best for the defense, but West led a spade. South finessed the queen successfully and ran the club jack, again with a happy result. He played the ace and another diamond, and when West won he led the spade king, missing his second and last chance to lead a trump effectively.

South won with the ace, ruffed a diamond, cashed the club ace and ruffed a club. He ruffed dummy's last diamond with the heart queen and ruffed the club queen. This reduced East to his three trumps, and when a spade was led from dummy, he was forced to ruff his partner's trick and lead from the trump king into dummy's A-J at the finish. North and South had lost the bidding but won the play.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

West led the spade two.

مكتبة الأمل

